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From Col. Webb's Political Register.

WE HAVE A NEW KING.
LORD HANOVER.

THE new partition of the empire, honor, and the rights of Germany, the inevitable consequence of the war, and the destruction of all national policy, is making peace without renewing our standing treaties, seems to call for arrival of that correspondence which, at the conclusion of the treaty of Amiens, happily existed between your lordship and myself.

The arguments made use of to convince you that a disgraceful treaty would bring upon this country the contempt of every nation in the world will, I imagine, now require no farther illustration, for wicked and detestable as is the act itself, the mode of effecting the indignities, the unexampled insult to our sovereign and to our country, is what certainly excites, in the mind of every man of sense and honor, the greatest degree of indignation. What powers have settled this partition? Prussia, which has hardly any other than a bad title to possession of a tiny trifling despotism in a remote corner of France, which not only has none, but seems to me to have been bound by the 7th article of the treaty of Lunéville not to interfere in the settlement of these indignities, which were to be ultimately determined by the German empire according to the basis established at the congress of Rastatt. Indeed the report of Talleyrand itself seems to admit something of this kind, and aim at a very lame and paltry excuse for this violation of the clear meaning of the treaty.

With whom was this division negotiated? Not with the emperor, who had made the treaty of peace for the whole Germanic body, and who is the natural and political head of the empire; not with the king of England, who, by all the treaties of the 18th century and a half, had an immediate interest in the conservation of the Magna Charter of the empire, the treaty of Westphalia, who had protected Germany for the sake of the barrier of the Netherlands, and who now, in his electoral capacity, as a principal member of the empire, who was an ally of the emperor when the treaty of Lunéville was made, who having been wantonly attacked by the emperor Paul had recently returned to peace, and amity with Russia, and had more recently made a treaty of peace with France, which was in effect, the sequel of the treaty of Lunéville, who above all having no intermediaries to demand for himself in either capacity, was the prince of greatest influence connected immediately with the empire, that was qualified to be an impartial arbiter. It was negotiated with the king of Prussia, who had no interest to demand in the vicinity of the electorate of Hanover, and who immediately before without any hostilities being declared had taken possession of the electorate itself, and with the inferior princes under similar circumstances, who chose to make themselves dependent on this new confederate head of the empire France, Russia, and Prussia. Never before my lord was Great Britain treated

with such neglect and contempt. Not only was his majesty not a party to this important transaction; not only was he not consulted in the forming a compact by which a transfer was made of a part of his dominions; but the intention, the will of the contracting parties, was never even mentioned to him, and yet his majesty's consent was a necessary condition of the whole. It is thus, my lord, that you keep the promise made to the nation in the address on the treaty of Amiens, "to employ that vigilance and attention, which the position of Europe demands."

But what is done by the pretended settlement, as far as effects England through Hanover? Some territories, to which his majesty had clear and indisputable pretensions, and others which he actually possessed, were wanted to fulfil certain views of the hostile confederacy, for such, in spirit, it was and is. He is, therefore, at once told by citizen Talleyrand, that he must surrender these to be parcelled out to the confederates have been placed in appoint and in return, he is to have a partial indemnification, which is a mere delusion from France, and announced, my lord to your illustrious sovereign, in the new style of diplomacy through the channel of the very newspaper, which just before had published a most atrocious libel against him, as the hire and rewarder of assassins! And this, my lord, is the effect of that "conciliation with France," the possession of which was repeated, till the parliament and the public were weary of the sound.

The elector of Hanover is to give up his pretensions to the bishopric of Hildesheim and the abbey of Corvey. It is not the intrinsic value of the former, so much as its local situation which strikes the politician. It is situated in the middle of the territories of the house of Brunswick and Hanover. From Brunswick, it is 28 miles from Hanover only 14. The king of Prussia, who is to be its new sovereign, by placing a garrison in it will become master of the elector's capital. Hildesheim is undoubtedly a part of the principality of Calenberg, of which Hanover, though now the capital, was formerly only the second town, Göttingen being the first. The elector, as prince of Calenberg, is patron of the city of Hildesheim, and maintained there a small detachment of foot. In the year 1759, just at the commencement of the reformation, the bishop John having begun what was called the Hildesheim war, was not only stripped of the greater part of his territories, but put under the ban of the empire, and all but the cathedral itself with three bailiwicks, solemnly and legally conferred on the house of Brunswick, in whole possession the great bishopric (as the conquered portion of the electorate was styled) continued for more than a century, when it was given up by a particular convention, not long before the peace of Westphalia, by which convention, the paragon of the city was reserved to the elector; so that, the "prince" (as citizen Talleyrand has the politeness to term the claims of his majesty) to this bishopric are just as good as any

man's pretensions can be to the lordship of a manor.

Hildesheim ceased to belong to the house of Oldenburg since the year 1520 between five and six centuries ago. It came then to the archbishops, afterwards, to the bishops, from whom passed to the dukes of Bremen. The dukedom of Bremen was created out of the bishopric to recompense the emperor for the heroic achievements of Gustavus Adolphus and his illustrious successors in his command.

As to what his majesty receives in Oldenburg, it would not, had he not already much the better half of its possession, nearly compensate in point of value alone, for what he loses. But, in the local situation of Hildesheim is particularly, which is of importance to the present examination. The electorate of Hanover bounded to the north east by the Prussian provinces of Magdeburg and Halberstadt, and to the west by the Prussian provinces of Minden, Ravensberg, Fryslant, and having Hildesheim, with a Prussian garrison, in its very centre, the Oldenburg territory wedged up between the Prussian provinces of Westphalia and the bishopric of Münster, which has been since on by Russia. In order to complete the investiture of the elector of Brunswick and Hanover, the king of Prussia, and towards the south, the country of Lüneburg, as the portion of the dismemberment of Meitz. If any doubt remained respecting the ultimate views of Prussia against Hanover, it must be removed in a moment, when we consider, that Oldenburg which is in itself of more value than Hildesheim, and is besides, almost surrounded by the Prussian possessions in Westphalia, suited Prussia much better than Hildesheim while Hildesheim suited the elector better than Oldenburg.

Had it been the intention of France and Prussia to stop here, the distribution would therefore, have taken this turn; but Prussia coverously saw a prospect of seizing on Hanover itself, and Bonaparte gratified at once his interest & his malice by holding in his hand the fate of the patrimonial possessions of the royal family of England, with whom the electorate of Hanover will, at any time, be a sufficient bribe if fear should fail to produce the desired effect. It is absolutely impossible to contemplate the extent and situation of Hildesheim without anticipating the fall of the electorate. The bishopric is larger than Hertfordshire or Surrey, almost as large as Berkshire, and about the same size as Buckinghamshire. The city of Hildesheim is nearly the same distance from Hanover, as Epsom, or I may rather say, as it lies upon the same river, a mile or two farther than Kingston from London, and is situated I believe on a considerable hill. Now my lord, as you are a military man, suppose France, with a force double to what she now has put in possession of Epsom or Kingston, not as isolated spots but connected with other territories lying behind either of those places: what would, in such a case, be the situation of this metropolis? It would, my lord, be in much greater danger than Paris was when the duke of Brunswick was on his march towards it, or even when your lordship threatened to undertake a similar enterprise. Such, my lord, will be the situation of the king of Prussia at Hildesheim with regard to Hanover, except that the di-

proportion of forces will be against the electorate in a still greater degree. Thus then the fates of the house of Brunswick will belong to the king of Prussia, the moment the French stand in need of his aid to accomplish their projects against Austria or England.

I am aware, my lord, that this prospect will be far from appearing gloomy to those zealous patriots who think that the glory and liberty of their country consist in the humiliation of their sovereign; and it must be confessed, that they will be most effectually relieved from the dread of seeing the Prussian troops in partition at the tower which is doubtless a comforting reflection; but my lord there is no such thing as perfect happiness in this world. If we have no longer to fear that the house of Hanover will enslave England by means of soldiers from the continent, we cannot but recollect, that Prussia and France are absolute masters of all the shores of Europe, from Marseilles to Venice, and that, in the whole distance, there is not a single port, where an English vessel will dare to be admitted contrary to the mandate of Bonaparte. We shall my lord soon see the time, when the suspicious selfish, and stupid railers against continental conversions, will have made us repent of their own conduct, and their folly and will when it is too late perceive that the prosperity and happiness of themselves are inseparable from the interest, the honor, and the consequence of their sovereign; in the mean while, it may not be amiss to point out some of the means by which this most salutary correction will be produced.

To get Bremen, as your lordship knows was one great object of the German and English politics of George I. after his accession to the throne; but, my lord it is much easier for your right worthy colleague to imitate Sir Robert Walpole in the disposal of the clerkship of the pells, than in the policy by which he at once preserved peace, and the dignity of the English nation in Europe. Bremen and Hamburg are important places, because by our influence, through Hanover, on them, and especially on Bremen, they are the success, though not the most convenient outlets for our commerce into Germany. If by any pacific arrangements of the new confederacy we shall be deprived of other better and more distinct channels. In time of war, the imperial cities were generally, though not always necessarily neutral. The emperor could by certain constitutional proceedings, compel them to be parties in the war and this power was particularly exercised for a short time, in the year 1793. In future they are to be always and necessarily neutral for the purpose of conveying the property belonging to our enemies, or of supplying their necessities, at least more secretly, if we should even again be completely triumphant as late we were upon the Rhine. These blows are, then struck at the vital interest of England through the lines of Hanover. The electorate is to be razed and pillaged for the purpose of furnishing the means of injury to England. What has the present confederacy to do with us great and necessary an innovation in the constitution of the empire, as detaching from it, in all future wars, the College of cities? Because out of the eight which compose it, the two principal which have sea ports are liable more or less to the influence of the

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land. The hostile mind and intention here are not disguised; and it is a new and original aggression, not founded on any thing in the treaty of Lunéville. The powers who confer the independence, will most probably guarantee it on their own terms.

It is clear, then, that no part of this arrangement is to be ascribed to a desire of injuring the elector of Hanover but to injure, affront, and insult Great Britain, through the files of that elector and electorate, and, probably to furnish the world with an illustration, which was very much wanted of your lordship's "conciliation with firmness," which was to produce such happy consequence to the nation. The degree of respect of weight and importance, which Great Britain has secured by this "conciliation with firmness," is clearly ascertained by the indemnity to the stadtholder, and to the made of that indemnity. This abbey of Corvey is given to the house of Nassau, to which house our treaty of peace, your lordship and your colleagues told us that France would not allow the title of Orange; but to which in the convention negotiated with Prussia (Register, p. 223) she has restored that title, in the act of plundering our king to indemnify that house. In the debate on the treaty of Amiens, it was urged by the opponents of the peace, that coupling the clause which we had there inserted with Schimmelpenninck's private convention signed the same hour, at the other end of the same table, the result might be, that we should indemnify the late stadtholder. This was received as a point and turn of debate, and not as a serious interpretation, but it is now in part, very seriously carried into effect. And will you and your colleagues, my lord, who procured that stipulation at Amiens, dare now to justify upon it, in opposition to the seizure of Corvey? or will you, by a pusillanimous silence, sanction such a shameful and iniquitous construction of it? The stadtholder has, indeed, lost rank and dominion by the base desertion of England; but is now most amply avenged, in beholding our disgrace, which if our means are considered, is far greater than that of either Holland or Spain.

The king of Sardinia, kneeling at the feet of the lowbred miscreant Joubert did not present to the world a spectacle so shockingly degrading as England does at this moment; the unfortunate feeble minded monarch, had the love of life as a plea for his conduct while England has nothing to plead but her love of money from which base and despicable motive she has voluntarily sacrificed both her allies and herself. For, my lord be you well assured that neither her past nor her future acts of baseness will purchase security to herself; a respite may be obtained, but the same hand, which has already reached the profits will finally drive in to the bank.

I am, my Lord,
Your Lordship's most humble,
And obedient servant,
WILLIAM COBBETT.
September, 24, 1802.

Foreign Intelligence.

From London papers to the 9th of October, received by the Chesterfield Packet, arrived at New York,

LONDON, Sept. 30.
Extract of a private letter from Paris.

"A total change in the administration here is announced to take place within two days. All the ministers are to be dismissed and absorbed into the Senate. Lucien Bonaparte is to be minister of marine and of war, Joseph Bonaparte minister of interior and exterior, Talleyrand, Perigord is to have the place of the intendant general of the finances, and Regnier the grand judge is to discharge the functions of the minister of justice. The first effect of this important change will be the dismissal of not less than 20,000 commis, or clerks, who without rendering material service, drained the treasury to a large amount.

The first Consul has been closed for the last ten days with some of the chief financiers in France. It is not only his, but believed by many that he has a sum of money of two hundred millions of livres (wards of 8 millions sterling) locked up in his

coffers, and which is not to be touched but on some very important occasion. The scarcity of cash, which is greatly felt here, is attributed by many intelligent persons to the withholding of so large a sum from circulation. To whatever cause it may be owing to, the bills at the first bankers cannot be discounted for less than two per cent per month.

October 4.
The Emperor of Russia is fitting out two ships to make a voyage of trade & discovery round the world, and to establish on an island, contiguous to Japan, a factory or colony which may open a trade with the Japanese.

A letter from Malaga, dated the 28th August, received at Hamburg, and transmitted to us by a correspondent, contains the following intelligence: "On the 7th inst. sailed from this port the Dutch Admiral de Winter, with 3 sail of the line. On the 19th an American ship arrived and brought news that the Dutch Squadron had an engagement with several corsairs belonging to the States of Barbary, which terminated in favour of the former. It is now known that these States have declared war against Spain, Holland & England.

In an official communication, published at Stockholm the 14th ult. means are recommended for strengthening & increasing the naval force in the Mediterranean, the nation being declared on the eve of war with Tripoli, the late having demanded such a sum for the price of peace, as to render its continuance impossible.

TUNIS.

Lesson, Rear-Admiral, to the Minister of Marine and the colonies.
Toulon, Sept. 26.

Citizen Minister,
"I had the honor to transmit to you the result of my operations at Algiers. This letter contains my operations at Tunis."

The admiral proceeds to give an account of his voyage to Tunis, where he arrived on the 26th of August, and went ashore on the 27th. On the next day he was introduced to the Bey. The following is the account of his interview.

"At nine in the morning, accompanied by the commissary-general, the captains, my officers, and the French merchants, I went in ceremony to Barde (the place of the Bey's residence, about a league from Tunis.) As soon as I was introduced to the Bey with my suite, I advanced to him and took him by the hand, which he pressed very affectionately.

"Having taken a place by his side, I said to him (that the First Consul had ordered me to anchor in the harbor of Tunis, in order that I might make known to him, that he had been informed that the Christian slaves who were in the galleys were ill treated; that several had perished with misery and by the blows they had received; that he would have me acquaint him that, being at peace with the Neapolitan and other powers of the Mediterranean, he desired that, if he continued to make Christian slaves, he would ensure subsistence for them, that they should be treated as prisoners of war, and that care should be taken not to use them ill; that several slaves had been made by his corsairs four years ago, in a descent upon the St. Pierre, that these unhappy Sardinians had been taken in the house of the agent of the French Republic; that he expected him to release them immediately; that, for the rest, he desired the ancient commercial relations to be renewed between Africa and the French coast, and that he hoped he would protect our commerce, and prohibit his corsairs from insulting the French flag and the flag of the Italian Republic."

"The Bey replied that he was much flattered by the desire of the First Consul had to live upon amicable terms with the Republic; and that what the First Consul wished being just and reasonable, he adhered to it with great willingness; that, for the rest, he was going to send to Paris an embassy which should be charged to treat with him, and to compliment him on his prosperity.

"He then ordered coffee to be served, and took it with us (which is the mark of the greatest distinction & po-

liteness that the prince can shew an audience.)

"A few moments after I quitted the Bey, & with my suite went to the prime minister's who had requested me to do him that honor. He received us in a very friendly manner, had coffee served, and ordering some arms to be brought which he used, he presented me with a very fine scymetar, mounted with gold, which he requested me to accept as a mark of friendship.

"Upon my return to the commissary-general, I received a visit from the charges d'affaires of England, Holland, Spain, Denmark, Sweden and the United States.

"On the next day, accompanied by citizen Deyre, I returned to the different charges d'affaires as well as to the French merchants, the visit they had paid me."

The admiral proceeds to give an account of his having visited and dined with the prime minister, to whom he gave in return a splendid dinner on board his ship, and whom he presented some brocades of the manufacture of Lyons.

On the 11th of September he had another interview with the Bey.

"As soon as I arrived at the Bey's I renewed the demand I had made in our former interview. I demanded the release of 22 individuals, whose mothers were born in Corsica, and which he granted with some difficulty, making complaints with respect to the slaves, whose escape our sailors had occasioned. I made no difficulty in proposing to him the payment of the ransom of all the individuals whose escape had been produced by our sailors.

"It was in this audience that the Bey told me that meaning to send an ambassador to congratulate the first Consul on his appointment to the consulship for life, he desired I would give him a passage on board my ship. He added, that he should be much flattered by doing him the honor to accompany him to Paris. I acquiesced in the demand, and promised to do every thing to his satisfaction that depended upon me. We separated very well contented with each other.

"On the 15th of September I went to Barde to take leave of the Bey. After some compliments on his part, he renewed his entreaty with respect to his ambassador, and I took leave, loaded with marks of friendship and esteem."

The admiral, after mentioning the arrival of the released slaves, the presents destined for the first Consul, and of the Tunisian ambassador, says, that he set sail on the 20th September, and arrived on the 27th at Toulon. He adds, that there were not at Tunis, nor in the environs, any symptoms of the plague, nor any contagious disorder, and that he had not lost a man.

He annexes to his letter a list of the slaves released by the dey of Algiers, & on board of his division; and of the slaves who had taken refuge in his ships at Algiers and Tunis. He annexes also a list of the Tunisian ambassador's suite, and of the presents destined for the first Consul.

American Intelligence.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.

This morning at 3 o'clock, the British Packet Chesterfield, capt. Blight, arrived here from Falmouth, via Halifax. She sailed from Falmouth on the 13th ult. and brings London papers to the 9th.

Passengers in the Packet—Mr. Phillips, Mr. Byles, and Mr. Buckley.

The letter from which the following is an extract was communicated to us by a gentleman passenger in the ship Superior from New Orleans who received it from a person of the first respectability there after the vessel had left port, and whilst she was waiting for a wind in the outer harbour.

New Orleans, October 20th, 1802.

"At 8 o'clock this evening I left the office of the intendant, who informed me that the peace had just been proclaimed; and that the neutral commerce granted to the Americans, in consequence of the regulations of the 16th June, 1798, and the 18th October 1790, had ceased, by virtue of the 4th article of the treaty of the 27th Oct. 1795. They will not in future be permitted to make a deposit of their cargoes in this place, conformably to the 23d article, which has expired."

Captain Abrams from Port Republic informed us that the French military outposts there had been ordered to retire within the city. The negroes were in a state of general insurrection.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24.

Passed through Lancaster on Thursday morning last, Captain Stoddert's company of artillery and engineers. This company consists of about seventy men; and, in point of discipline & appearance, is perhaps unequalled. The oldest man in it is 44 years of age. The next about 35—and all the others between the ages of 18 and 20.

AUGUSTA, (Geo.) Nov. 6.

Wilcox news from Louisville.

On Tuesday last the honorable the General Assembly of this State proceeded to the choice of their respective officers—when the Senate chose the honorable David Emanuel, Esq. for their President, and William Robertson, Esq. Secretary.

The house of Representatives chose the honorable Abraham Jackson, Esq. for their Speaker, and Hines Holt, Esq. Clerk.

His Excellency Governor Tattnall, having sent in his resignation, on account of his bad state of health.

The day following, Wednesday, both branches of the Legislature proceeded to ballot for Governor, when the Honorable John Milledge, Esq. was elected by a large majority: James Bowen, Esq. Judge of the Eastern District; Archibald Martin, Esq. Solicitor General for the Western District; Doctor Cocke, Health Officer, and Captain Etoupe, Harbour Master for the Port of Savannah.

RICHMOND.

Some weeks ago, a gentleman in this city was bit about the knee, by a spider. This was about day break, when he was in bed. He felt a slight pain, like that of a pin; but did not pay attention to it. In a few minutes he observed a pain, swelling upwards from the spot, which presently reached his spine, and gradually approached his heart. On turning up the bed clothes, he perceived the spider. Fortunately, he sent for a friend, who was acquainted with a cure for the bite. This was Plantain leaf. As an additional piece of good fortune, his friend knew where a quantity of it was growing. Some leaves were immediately got, and the juice squeezed out of them. This was swallowed in mouthfuls. The progress of the poison was stopped; and finally a cure was effected. The gentleman said that, but for this remedy, he did not think he could have survived an hour longer. Some oil was also poured down his throat, but plantain leaf had the entire credit of his recovery. He was dreadfully weakened, and it seems almost inconceivable how much the whole mass of his blood had been corrupted by the bite of so small an insect. We had these particulars from the gentleman himself who called at this office, on some business, a few days afterwards. Some years ago a gentleman in this neighbourhood was also bit about the knee, by one of these venomous creatures; and was almost in danger of losing his leg. It ought to be a general rule to kill all such vermin whenever they come within reach.

[Reprinted.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.

We are informed that the executive has received advice, that the port of New Orleans has been closed against foreign vessels from the ocean, including American, & that the right of depositing American property there has been prohibited, without any other establishment being assigned in lieu of it. The right to export property deposited was excepted from the prohibition. These regulations, so contrary to our treaty with Spain, were published at New Orleans, by the intendant, on the 17th October last.

WAS committed to Dr. Butler, Conn. to go on the 19th day of October, a negro man, about five feet eight or nine inches high, who calls himself William, and says he is a free man, that he was born free in the State of Virginia, but as there is suspicion that he is a slave, the owner is desired to come forward and pay the charges of said commitment, otherwise he will be sold for the same.

EZEKIEL RICHARDSON, Sheriff.
December, 24, 1802.

From the New York Gazette.

MESSRS. LANE & CO.

The following is from the pen of a gentleman who was present at the execution of Louis the 16th.

THE DEATH OF LOUIS XVI.

I was standing at a distance from the multitude that thronged to see the death of their Monarch. He was encircled by an immense crowd of soldiers, the gleam of whose arms added new horror to the spectacle. I enquired of an old man who stood leaning on a staff near me, where was the King? The poor old man burst into tears. "Shame on human nature," said I, "that there should be only one man found in all this multitude who has a tear for sorrow." At that moment I beheld one who was bare headed, mounted the dismal scaffold. An immense shout shook the air with tumult. I was motionless with pity, terror, and expectation. I saw him stretch out his arms for mercy. Immediately a thousand swords were drawn, a thousand drums rebounded. A pale grim looking man went towards him. All eyes were lifted to the spot. Again he would have stretched out his arms; again he would have spoken. Two men led him along to a machine that was placed at the end of a scaffold. My heart beat with indignation and sorrow. He was stretched at full length, and fastened with fetters. Immediately the cruel machine was put in motion. I turned aside from the horrid spectacle, and seemed for a moment in all the agony of torture and the pangs of dissolution. "He is lost for ever!" cried the old man. I stared and looked up once more, saw the grisly head streaming with blood, grasped by the pitiless hand of the executioner. Thrice did he hold it aloft to the multitude below, and thrice did this multitude insult humanity with their acclamations. Ye brave! where were your swords? Ye heavens! where was your thunder?

ANOTHER INFERNAL MACHINE.

The French papers mention a most horrible conception which was attempted to be carried into effect by a miscreant Lyons. He had hired a sort of stable, having an entrance from the street; in this he had dug a pit about six feet square, and twenty in depth. This was covered by planks moving on a twivel, which at one end confined only a lateral hollow in one side of the pit filled with straw, which by an apparatus he could set on fire, for the purpose of smothering his victims, with sort of windmills to draw them up, and in an oblique corner a grave for their interment. He first tried this infernal machine on a country woman coming to the market with fruit. She being called in to fill the trap, and he attempted to set the straw on fire. In his haste he happily failed, and being frightened by her loud and repeated cries, he took to flight. The woman was executed by the neighbors with but little injury. The villain was arrested, and will undergo the punishment due to his crime.

London paper.

TOM PAIN.

The debt of gratitude to Tom Pain, the Democrats affect to think, can never be cancelled or forgotten. He received votes of thanks, grants of lands, pecuniary grants, &c. but the claim is not diminished. He has attacked the Religion we profess, the Book we consider as sacred, & calumniated the benefactor and pride of our nation, the universally admired Washington, and yet the pretended Republicans say he has not forfeited our esteem, because he wrote "Common Sense." At it, at one time, there was no American who could write common sense. But though all these facts weigh nothing with the wife and honest Democrats, it is in the power of Pain to do small additional

act, to convert the gratitude of the Jacobins into instantaneous and implacable hatred. Let him speak disrespectfully of Mr. Jefferson, and see if this prediction is not verified!

[Pa.]

The ambition of the great States is naturally hostile to the power of a confederated government. Sparta, Athens and Thebes successively disregarded the federal authority of Greece. Virginia abhors equality with Delaware on Rhode Island. No one can be puzzled to see through this part of the game. But why should Rhode Island or Delaware be so forward to put on her chains? Why should Pennsylvania or North Carolina so readily submit to play a second fiddle in the Virginia concert?

ibid.

It is said a small boy went into the navy yard sometime since to pick up a basket of chips, and that a certain Naval Captain, passing by at the moment, bravely wrested the basket from the boy, after thundering many curses in his ear. The boy looked at him with something like indifference, said, keep it Sir, keep it; it is the only prize you ever took!

ibid.

A Gentleman observed a few evenings since in a company, that the politics of Europe might be compared to the four common rules of arithmetic. Addition had got into France, Subtraction into Italy, Multiplication into England and Division into Germany.

[Lon. Pap.]

Extract of a letter from a House in New Orleans to a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated October 19:

"We have just procured, and now enclose you, a copy of the proclamation of the Intendant, shutting this port against foreigners, and placing its commerce on the footing it was before the war. In regard to the measure of depriving the Americans of the right of deposit for the present, as regards the town of New Orleans, because the time limited is expired, is equally unauthorised and ridiculous, and as such, is firmly opposed by the governor and certainly can never be carried into effect. The most violent hatred and animosity subsists between the governor and Intendant, who are jealous of each other's power. The treaty is clear & explicit, that some convenient spot must be assigned to the Americans for a deposit; and it is out of the power of the Intendant, and all his proclamations, to prevent it. Such a measure would be an act of hostility for which he would be certainly punished and suspended."

DECREE.

New Orleans, Oct. 16.

Whilst it was necessary to tolerate the commerce of neutrals that now is abolished—it would have been prejudicial to the colony, should the Intendant conforming to his duty, have hindered the deposit of property in this city granted to the Americans in the 22d article of the treaty of friendship, boundary and navigation, made the 27th of October, in the year 1795. Then since the prefixed term of 3 years is accomplished with the publication of the ratification of the treaty of Amiens, and the communication between the Spanish subjects and English re-established, that inconvenience has ceased. Considering that the 27th article of the aforesaid treaty ties my hands against the continuance of the tolerance that necessity exacted, that the aforesaid term of three years being completed, this intendency can no longer grant it, without express orders from the king. This not to prejudice the exportation of what is already in deposit. I command that from this date that the faculty or privilege that Americans had for introducing and depositing their merchandise and effects in this capital be prohibited. And that the above may come to the notice of all, and that nobody may alledge ignorance, I command that this shall be published in the accustomed places, and copies of

it posted up, and that the necessary information may be passed to the officers of the royal rents, the customs & where it may be necessary."

TO RENT

FOR the ensuing year, a House and Lot, together with a Blacksmiths Shop with Tools complete.

GEORGE ROBERTS.

December 4, 1802.

4-47

John Hughes

In Chancery, Nov. 8, 1802.
THE object of the Bill is to obtain a decree for the conveyance of the following tracts of land, to wit, Bachelors Branch, Bachelors Branch Addition, Thief-keep-out, Bennetts Neglect, Bennetts Neglect surveyed, part of Neglect and Triangle lying on Saint Mitchells river, in Talbot county, and so much of Halls Range next adjoining the said tracts as will make up the quantity of four hundred acres. It is stated by the complainant that Bennett Bracco, one of the defendants, who is the Grandson, and would have been sole heir if the Act to direct descents had not passed, has appeared by his Guardian and answered the said bill. It is therefore ordered that the complainant cause a copy of this notice to be inserted at least three weeks successively in Cowan's newspaper before the 1st day of December next, to the end that each of the heirs of the said John Bracco, whether they be mentioned in the bill or otherwise may have notice of the filing of the bill, and of the substance and object thereof, and may appear in this court on or before the 1st Tuesday of April next in person or by a solicitor to shew cause wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

True Copy.

Test.

SAMUEL H. HOWARD.

Reg. Cur. Can.

Postponement.

The sale of the following valuable property is postponed until Monday the 10th day of Jan. next, when it will be sold on the premises in small Lots of about thirty acres, except the lower part with the improvements which will contain about 120 acres. The Lots will be laid off to front the road leading to Bailey's Neck and the creek. Terms of sale as before mentioned. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

J. H.

Valuable Land for Sale.

The subscriber will offer for sale at Public Vendue on Thursday the 12th December next, at Mr. Prince's Tavern, Easton.

THAT valuable Farm being formerly a part of Peach Blossom estate, and now the property of Gr. Ham Haskins & Co. containing 359 acres lying on the main Road within three and a half miles of Easton, on the Branch of Third Haven, running up to Peach Blossom, bounded on one side by the creek, two sides by the main road and the other by an established fence between that & Parrot's land in Baileys Neck, the cleared land lays on the creek, by which much fencing is saved. In point of situation there are few farms that have greater advantages than this, laying on navigable water sufficient for a vessel of 2000 bushels burthen to load at the landing, and abounding in fish, oysters and wild fowl in their season. The improvements are a tolerable good frame dwelling house, kitchen, meat house and a good barn, a small apple orchard, &c. about one half is wood land, the greater part of which is heavily covered with white and red oak, hickory and black walnut, and there is within a convenient distance of the house a never failing spring of excellent water.

The terms of sale are one fourth cash, and the remaining three fourths in three equal annual installments with interest from the day of sale, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

JOSEPH HASKINS

for G. Haskins & Co.

November 14, 1802.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

I WILL SELL ABOUT FIFTEEN HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND.

SITUATED on the head of Mani Creek, about four miles from Prince's Anne, in Somerset County. There is on said Lands a large brick dwelling house, two stories high, with an entry and three good rooms on a floor; the out houses are all good; The place has been some years rented, and of course out of repair as to the inchores. It is among the best situated situations in that county, and it cannot be exceeded by any lands on the East or Shore for the best timber. If the lands are not sold by the 2d Monday of January next, they will be laid off in lots of about five hundred acres each, to suit purchasers, and offered at public sale.

I have also for sale a Farm on Waco River, of about seven hundred acres of land, with a grist mill, situated by the upper ferry. To prevent any unnecessary application for that, I will not take less than twenty dollars per acre. A part of the purchase money will be required on the sale, that will be small, a long credit will be given for the balance, on giving bond and good security.

HENRY WAGGAMAN.

Dorchester County, Nov. 16, 1802. N. B. Mr. Elias Bailey, who lives near the lands on Mani River, will shew the same to any person desirous of seeing them.

H. W.

MISS MARY ANN FLETCHER.

WHO has acted as an Assistant for several years in a School in Philadelphia, respectfully offers her services to the Ladies of Easton and its vicinity, to teach their daughters Drawing, Tambouring, Embroidery, Netting, open work, Filigree, Fancy Baskets, and in short all kinds of needle work. Her mother will also teach children Reading, Writing and plain sewing in the same school. Those Ladies who are disposed to promote the above schools will be pleased to apply to Mr. John Goldsborough, of Easton, to whom I have sent a subscription Paper, from which they may know the terms of tuition.

Nov. 18, 1802.

NOTICE

I S hereby given, that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans court of Talbot county in Maryland, letters testamentary on the estate of William Walker, late of said county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the first day of June next ensuing the date hereof, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of November, 1802.

JOHN SINGLETON, Ex'r. of William Walker, deceased.

AGREEABLE to the Will of the said Wm. Walker, deceased, will be exposed to public sale on the 11th day of December next, on the premises, the lot and improvements at the Hole in the Wall, on which said William Walker, lately deceased, together with all other Lands said William Walker was entitled to, & probably some personal property. The above property will be sold on a Credit, which with the terms of sale will be made known at the time by

JOHN SINGLETON, Ex'r. of Wm. Walker, deceased.

IN CHANCERY.

December 15, 1802.

ORDERED, that the report of Isaac Horley, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Wm. Moore shall be ratified, unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the first day of March next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in Cowan's newspapers or served on the Guardian of the heirs of said Moore before the 15th day of February next.

The said report states the price of the said estate to be 2000 Dollars.

A. C. HANSON, Chancellor.

Certificate of the publication of the above is wanted.

S. H. HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

Notice.

THIS is to give notice that the subscriber, of Dorchester county, has obtained from the Orphans Court of the said county in Maryland, Letters of Administration de bonis non on the personal estate of Nathaniel Manning, late of the said county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber at or before the 20th of March next, to receive the distribution of moneys in the hands of the subscriber, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

JOSEPH ENNALS.

Sept. 23, 1802.

THE subscribers have just received COLOGNE MILL STONES, from three feet 6, to 4 feet 8 inches; French and Nova-Scotia Plaster, which may be had of them ground, or in the lump. They have also on hand best Lancaster county clover seed; brown sugars of the first quality by the barrel or hind. Bar Leou, Steel of all kinds, &c. &c. &c.

J. B. HOLLINGSWORTH & SON.

Baltimore, County wharf. October 2, 1802.

Valuable Lands For Sale.

The subscriber offers for Sale the following very valuable Lands on which a liberal credit, and an indisputable title will be given: viz.

PART of a Tract of Land called Hawkins's Phœnix, containing 500 acres, more or less, lying in Tully's Neck, Queen Anne's County, about 10 miles from Centerville, on the main road leading from Choptank Bridge, 3 miles from Ruthborough and 2 from the Nine Bridges. The land is well adapted to the growth of wheat, Indian corn, &c. is divided into three fields of about 120 acres each on which there is a good dwelling House, two barns, and other convenient buildings. The wood land is excellent, abounding in oak and hickory. The Tenant Mr. Isaac Baggs will show this farm to any person desirous of viewing it.

Also part of a Tract of Land called Dawson's Neck, containing about 120 acres, lying in Queen Anne's county, within 1/2 a mile from Duckahoe Bridge, on the main road leading to the Nine Bridges, and 7 miles of Centerville. The soil is well adapted to the growth of wheat and corn. Mr. Philip Porter, the tenant will show this farm to any person who may wish to view it.

Also part of a Tract of Land called Howarth, containing about 200 acres, lying within little more than a mile of Easton; This farm has a fine rich bottom, 12 or 15 acres of which might at very little expence be converted into a most excellent meadow, and from its vicinity to Easton, must be very valuable. The tenant Mr. John Arrandale or the subscriber will show this farm to any person who may wish to view it.

If the above Lands are not disposed of at private sale, the two Farms lying in Queen Anne's county will be offered at Public Sale, at Mr. Wooster's Tavern, Ruthborough, on Thursday the 9th December next, and the Farm near Easton at Mr. Prince's Tavern (Easton) on the Tuesday following, the 14th December. The terms of sale will be one fourth cash, and the remaining 3 fourths in three annual instalments, with interest from the day of sale. In the mean time the subscriber will treat with any person desirous of purchasing the above Land at private sale.

JOSEPH HASKINS,

Attorney in Law for the Trustees of the late C. Cookbanks. Easton, October 5, 1802.

BLANK WARRANTS.

For sale at this Office.

BLANKS

Of all kinds. Printed at this Office with neatness, accuracy & dispatch.

Valuable Medicines,

FOR SALE

By Dr. John Stevens, Junr. Easton, Ferguson and Reed, Cambridge, and James Clayland, Centerville.

The Public are respectfully informed that LEE & CO. and the Agents of their appointment, will in future keep constant supply of the following MEDICINES, which are in high esteem and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the Drugs of which they are compounded, could be purchased at a retail store.

HAMILTON'S

Essence & Extra of Mustard;

A safe and effectual remedy for

Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Palsy, Lumbago, Numbness, White Swellings, Chilblains, Sprains, Bruises, Pain in the Face and Neck, &c.

This valuable remedy is prepared both in a fluid state and in pills, and thus excellently adapted both for external and internal use.

The Pills operate mildly by urine, and by insensible perspiration; expelling the superfluous and morbid humors; they are highly cordial to the stomach, create appetite, and digestion, remove flatulency, and cold or windy complaints in the stomach and bowels.

The essence is a wonderful assistance to the pills in Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, and Palsy—and by its peculiar penetration and dispersing quality, removes the most violent sprains, bruises, numbness, stiffness of the neck, joints, &c. swelled faces, head aches, indurated breasts, white swellings, frozen limbs, &c. and will infallibly prevent the ill effects of wet or damp in the feet.

Some may be surprised that this medicine should be prescribed with equal success in such a variety of cases, but this surprise will cease when it is recollected that all these complaints result from the same cause—a stagnation in the circulation of the lymph or obstruction in the lymphatic vessels.

From Dr. Haeberburg.

Wills County, (Virginia)

GENTLEMEN,

I purchased at your shop the preparation you call Hamilton's Essence and Extra of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a Chronic Rheumatism (of that kind named Sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had labored for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate complaint. If you think this letter useful, you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

P. WEATHERBURN.

JOHN HOVER, rope maker, South Second Street, between Mary and Bristol Streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily makes oath as follows, namely—that his wife, Mary Hover, was so severely afflicted with violent Rheumatism, very dangerously situated, the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed. Several promising remedies attempted, when seeing several cures of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extra of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second Street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of Health and strength.

Sworn and subscribed before Ezechiel Ferguson, Esq. one of the Justices of the Peace for Philadelphia county.

"As a Quack of Reputation is worth a Pound of Gold."

For the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills. The operation of these Pills is perfect.

by which, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretion—to restore and amend the appetite—to produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which often of late, a cold if taken on its first appearance—they are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—fickness at the stomach and fevers head aches—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured, and carefully preserved for use by every seaman.

HAHN'S

TRUE AND GENUINE

German Corn Plaster.

An infallible remedy for Corns, speedily removing them, root and branch, without giving pain.

GENUINE

Persian Lotion.

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammation, redness, scurf, itches, ring worms, sun burn, prickly heat, &c. The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural insensible perspiration, which is essential to health, yet its effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER

FOR THE

Teeth and Gums.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimonious lime and foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

HAHN'S

Genuine Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effects of natural weakness or of accident, speedily removing inflammation, discharges of rheum, dizziness, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles, &c. &c. and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered, which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT

FOR THE

Itch.

Which it warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with the most perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury or any dangerous ingredients whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the application of other remedies.

The Anodyne Elixir,

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

The Damask Lip Salve,

Is recommended (particularly to the Ladies) as an elegant and pleasant preparation for chapped and sore lips, and every kind of inconvenience occasioned by colds, fevers, &c. speedily restoring a beautiful rosy color and delicate softness to the lips.

INFALLIBLE

Ague and Fever Drops.

For the cure of Agues, Remittent & Intermittent Fevers.

Intermittent Fevers.

Thousands can testify their being cured by these drops, after the bark & every other medicine has proved ineffectual. Not one in a hundred has had occasion to take more than one, & numbers not had a bottle.

VENEREAL DISEASE.

Those whom this may unfortunately concern, are informed that a fresh supply has now been received of

THE PATENT

Indian Vegetable Specific,

Prepared by Dr. Leroux.

The experience of several thousands who have been cured by this medicine, a great proportion of them after the failure of eminent physicians, has proved its efficacy in expelling the venereal poison, however deeply rooted in the constitution, & in counteracting those dreadful effects which often result from the improper use of mercury.

The mildness of the Vegetable Specific is equal to its surprising efficacy, its operation is so gentle that it is given to women in a state of pregnancy, with the utmost safety. It performs a cure without disturbing the system, or producing any of those disagreeable effects inseparable from the common remedies.

With the medicine is given a description of the symptoms which obtain in every stage of the disease, with copious directions for their treatment, so as to accomplish a perfect cure in the shortest time and least inconvenience possible.

Church's Cough Drops.

Gowland's Lotion,

Anderson's Pills.

Hooper's Pills, &c. &c.

June 12, 1802. 17—21.

Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Worcester county in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the Estate of Levin Townsend, late of Worcester county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the first day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 14th day of Sept. 1802.

ELIZABETH TOWNSEND, Adr.

Notice.

THE subscriber being appointed Trustee for the creditors of Samuel Swan, of Easton, by the Honorable the Chancellor of Maryland, all persons indebted to the said Samuel Swan by bond, bill, note or account are desired to settle the same without delay, otherwise legal steps will be resorted to—by

RICHARD STANFIELD, Trustee

for the creditors of Samuel Swan. Easton, Nov. 29th, 1802. 34—45.

Valuable Receipt for Sale.

THE subscriber offers to the public a most valuable Receipt for the Teeth and Gums. In order that the same may be of more general utility, a subscription paper will be open in a few days at one dollar each person, to the number of sixty, when the same will be delivered to each subscriber in a printed copy, from the original. The Dutchess of Devonshire, in presence of the subscriber, gave M. Ruffians six guineas for the above Receipt.

JOHN WERLEY.

Easton, Nov. 23, 1802. 46—46. N. B. On a table of the subscription the original shall be for inspection of the subscribers.

BLANK BONDS

For Sale at this Office.



EASTERN SHORE

INTELLIGENCER.

(Vol. XXIII.)

TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 14, 1864.

(No. 643.)

EASTON—(Maryland)—PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY JAMES COWAN.

From the Virginia Gazette.

THOMAS PAINE.

The arrival of this infidel in the United States, whose name is regarded in Europe as a reproach to the human species, must rouse the indignation of every citizen, who has a concern either for the honor of his country or the peace of society. The invitation which he has received from Mr. Jefferson will impress a stain upon the national character of Americans, which will be long felt and remembered. The reception of Paine, will in fact be looked upon by foreigners as a compliment paid to atheism and deism; they would perceive it in no other view than as a public proclamation, for infidels of every description to make America their asylum. An act of Congress, offering premiums to infidels, would not have a stronger tendency to make this impression in the breasts of Europeans; than the public invitation which has been given by our President to Paine. America will be regarded henceforth by every christian nation, as the land of paganism and the country of crimes, Profligacy and treason will haste from every quarter to reap the fruits of Paine's labors; Monticello will be considered as a seat of honor for those who may designate themselves by antichristian deeds; it will be also regarded as the chosen retreat for luxury and debauch. From the very moment that the infidel landed on our shores, the religion of Christ may be supposed as labouring under the veil of insulting disgrace: America may be considered as shrouded in the clouds of ignorance, and the apparel of mourning.

It is inconceivable what motives could have prompted Mr. Jefferson to an act which will plunge his country into disgrace; which will render the character of Americans contemptible with foreigners; which will expose our moral and virtuous citizens to every species of abuse; which will pollute the minds of the rising generation and give a scope to vice, and unlimited licentiousness. Were this the age of superstition, we might suppose our President was either bewitched or enchanted; that some demon, fiend or magician had taken up his residence among the groves of Monticello, or that the king of the dark domains had fixed upon the seat of Mr. Jefferson for his earthly residence, from thence to war against religion and virtue, there to fabricate his snares for weak and unsuspecting souls, and erect a tribunal where elves and fallen angels would preside, in order to distribute the rewards of sin among Paine and his disciples. But as the sentiments of men now stand, it is almost impossible to attempt a conjecture at the unwarranted conduct of our president. Whether Mr. Jefferson has invited the infidel from motives of supposed humanity, from a view of destroying Christianity or from some whimsical idea that may have entered his brain it is impossible to decide. Were Paine possessed of the morality of Hume, or of the poetical talents of Voltaire, or of the genius of Rousseau, some apology might be offered for our president; but when Thomas Paine is known to have been for ten years past one of the most profligate, base and pitiful creatures in existence, hated and despised by every person who has had an opportunity of witnessing his filth; what excuse can be offered for Mr. Jefferson's alleged humanity.

Before Paine fled from England to receive the fraternal bug of the regicides of France he made a house in London called the White Bear in Piccadilly his usual place of residence. The house, which was a respectable one became so notorious on account of Paine's visits, that the landlord was not only under the necessity of absolutely forbidding the infidel to enter his door, but to circulate handbills acquainting the public that Tom Paine was no longer suffered to visit the White Bear. Paine's character in Paris is well known to have been so despicable, even among those that belonged to the same party, that his company was avoided, like the presence of a person infected with the plague. He never associated but with the meanest and lowest of the scribbling tribe, indeed he was suffered to associate with no others. Frequently he was found rolling and toiling in the streets, in a state of intoxication that astonished the Parisians unused to such spectacles of human depravation; they called him the English Orange Outing. One evening Paine was caught in this disgraceful state, and was conveyed to an exhibition of wild beasts, kept near the Palace Royal where he was displayed during his state of intoxication in a cage alone with a Bear and a Monkey, to the no small amusement of the Sans Culottes. This happened in the year 1797, when a Mr. Benjamin Sword, a respectable merchant of Glasgow, was in Paris, who was present at the spectacle. Mr. Sword afterwards dined in a select company of Scotch gentlemen, where the unfortunate Thomas Muir was present; as also Thomas Paine. The author of the Age Reason in a few hours got so completely befuddled, that they were under the necessity of having him dragged out, and conveyed home to his lodgings in a fiacre. It was solely at the request of Mr. Sword that Paine was invited, as even Muir, his fellow sufferer in politics, was too much of a Christian to relish the conversation of such an infidel.

For the last years our hero existed in Paris solely on the charity of the booksellers, who employed him a few hours in the morning, the only part of the day during which Paine was sober in correcting the press. His lodgings were frequently in some cellar, in some remote lane of the city, and frequently he has been known to be so reduced as to be under the necessity of serving the Parisian Poissards to open and clean their shell fish. This description of Paine may appear to some to be exaggerated, but so far from that, it conveys but a very faint idea of the misery, the filth and the contempt, which attended the author of common sense during his residence in Paris; indeed scarcely any words can paint the wretched life he usually led. It was not until the arrival of chancellor Livingston, that Paine was honoured with the visit of a single respectable American. The attention which our minister paid to this infidel, not only astonished but even disgusted the court of the first consul. It gave to Bonaparte but a very contemptible idea of the talents of Mr. Livingston. When the chancellor was first introduced to the first consul, the latter received him with the coldest indifference. Talleyrand observed Bonaparte's behaviour, and took the opportunity of informing him that Mr. Livingston was a character

that held the first reputation in the United States. "He may hold what reputation he may," (said Bonaparte) "I know mankind as well as most people, and the conduct of that American does not impress my mind with the most favourable opinion." The public may rely upon the truth of this observation of Bonaparte respecting Mr. Livingston. It was received directly from a Mr. Lapigere, a French gentleman of the greatest respectability, and an intimate acquaintance of the chancellor who resides near Hudson in the State of New York. Mr. Lapigere had the perusal of a letter from Paris, which contained the observation. Had Mr. Lapigere been a federalist, the democrats no doubt would immediately insist upon the story being a forgery; but as Mr. Lapigere is well known in the State where he resides, to be a warm Jeffersonian, no such conclusion can be drawn, nor will Mr. Lapigere deny his having said so, and he added at the same time, that the countenance which Mr. Livingston gave Paine, in his opinion, was the cause of it.

How humiliating is it to Americans to be told that the 4th of July was celebrated by their enemies and their countrymen in Paris, by giving a public entertainment to the greatest infidel on earth! yet this was the case, & the fête was closed by a long composed and sung by the infidel himself. It has been copied from the Paris paper into the English, and from the English into several of the American. It begins thus—

Hail great republic of the world,
The rising empire of the west,
Where fam'd Columbus' mighty
mind inspir'd,
Gave tortur'd Europe scenes of
rest;
But thou forever, forever great and
free,
The land of love and liberty.
Such, therefore, is the person who has arrived in the United States by a pressing invitation from our president. A character, though despised and hated in Europe, is yet thought by Mr. Jefferson a proper object of compassion and a fit instrument to enlighten the minds of Americans.

FROM THE BALANCE.

THE KNOWING MAN.

"OH, that's nothing strange," said a knowing fellow, who had heard a stranger relate a remarkable phenomenon which had recently occurred in a town that he had passed through, "I have a thousand times" continued he, "heard of the same thing." The stranger looked at him with a malignant sneer. "The same thing!" retorted he, "I don't believe it!"—for he well knew that not only the fact was unprecedented, but that he had exaggerated it in the relation, beyond the limits of probability. The denial, however, was of no avail; for the knowing man persisted in his assertion, "that he had heard of it a thousand times."

Readers, art thou acquainted with this knowing man. He is a remarkable character. He believes himself possessed of so much knowledge, that he is unwilling any one else should come in for a share. To him nothing is new under the sun. If an ingenious mechanic spends his time and money in inventing some new machine, this knowing fellow on examining it

will pronounce it "an old thing which he has seen or heard of a thousand times." If a poor wit distorts his brains, and wastes his quills and paper, in furnishing out an essay for a newspaper, all the reward he gets from this knowing man is, "that is all a plagiarism—a borrowed piece, which he has read when a schoolboy a thousand times—or that one of his classmates composed it when in college."

"This is strange news that we hear," said a wag one day, who knew how fond this fellow was of appearing wise and knowing.—"Aye! what is it!" asked he, he gaped with eagerness, & preparing to make his usual remark, "Why," replied the wag, "a hat of curious workmanship lately fell upon a farmer's head in the village of—, which, as appeared from a bill in the crown, containing the maker's name and residence, came directly from the moon." "Oh, that's nothing strange," said the knowing man, with rapidity,—"for in the town from whence I came, a coat once fell from the moon. I had a daily newspaper (printed there) in one of the pockets, from the date of which it appeared, that it had been upwards of 400 years on the journey."—"That!" rejoined the wag—"are the stars the same in the moon, as on the earth?"

Reader, hast thou never felt a kind of shame for a person who had rendered himself ridiculous?—How, then, dost thou feel towards this knowing man?—Alas! how will he get out of the dilemma into which this question of the wag's has thrown him?

YOUNG YONACK.

From the Baltimore Federal Gazette.

Messrs. Yandt and Brown.

I observe in your paper of the 10th inst. an extract from Mr. Poulson's paper, wherein a gentleman expressed a doubt what kind of snake root I intended in my late publication. In answer to him I say, it is that kind which has fibrous roots; they are generally larger than oldsmarsh threads, and many much smaller. It is a strong smelling herb, and the smell is agreeable to most people. It has only a single leaf, in the shape of a heart. It is also known by the name of Virginia snake root. There is another kind called the Seneca snake root; both are well known to the apothecaries. As to a snake root with a tap root, I never heard of it.

My method to cure the fever & ague is this!—I take about three quarters of an ounce of this fibrous rooted snake root and boil it in a pint and a half of water for fifteen minutes; I add to it a wine glass full of spirit and a little sugar to make it palatable. The sick person should be in bed about half an hour before he expects the ague to come on, and drink this decoction as warm as he can; he should be well covered, a profuse sweat will soon come on which is to be continued an hour. This will stop the ague and fever; he may put on dry linen, rise and dress himself; for he is cured of that complaint for the season.

A FRIEND.

P. S. Reading lately one of your papers that 40 persons died of the bloody flux in one town of New-England, I send you an infallible remedy for the bloody flux, or any other flux or lay, to wit:—

Give the patient a tea spoon full of red barks (which is sold by the ap-

theories in powder every two hours
1, 2, 3 or 6 times a day in any vehicle.
I use warm water because it does not
readily mix with cold. I have cured
every person of the bloody flux (whose
sickness I heard of before their death)
by this remedy in 2 or 3 days. I so-
lemnly assure you no person died that
took it. I have used it 6 or 7 years,
that is ever since I discovered it. I
gave it to above 50 persons last sum-
mer, and every one got well though
many died of the flux before I heard
of their being ill. All this I can prove
by many witnesses; but there is a bet-
ter way than proving these matters, to
wit, making the experiment.

I am no doctor, I have no rewards,
and therefore do not extol myself for
this medicine.

A FRIEND.

November, 20.

FROM THE BOSTON CENTI- NEL.

Mr. RUSSELL,

The Jacobin papers
endeavor to break the force of the truth
told of their idol, by Callender, by insi-
nuating that he is a drunkard, and a
very worthless fellow. Still, however
they of late justify the invitation given
by Mr. Jefferson to Pain to take up his
residence in this country; and to pur-
sue his "useful labors" therein. How
much inconsistency there may be in
abusing Callender for the vice they
attach to him, the following extract of
a letter from an American gentleman in
France, just received, may have some
effect to determine. You may rely on
the authenticity of the extract.

Yours, &c.

A BOSTONIAN.

THE EXTRACT.

"Havre de Grace, Aug. 28, 1802.

"All of us have a desire to see cele-
brated characters, even though they
are noted only for monstrous vices.—
But the gratification is of a different
nature from that of meeting with men
eminent for benevolence and philan-
thropy.

"I feel my curiosity satiated in hav-
ing seen Thomas Pain. I have feve-
ral times dined and supped at the same
table with him, for that purpose.—
He is a drunken, beastly animal, the
most loathsome and dirty in his person of
any man I have ever met with.—His
face is drunkenness personified; and
one would almost suppose a candle
might be lit at his long bottle nose, the
effect of brandy. He can however ap-
pear like a man of sense in company,
and has a strong memory. He is on
his way to America, if he can find here
a countryman who will disgrace him-
self so much as to convey him to our
shores. However, I expect he will be
there shortly, by some means or other.
The present government of France does
not suit him. I am informed that on
his offering to dedicate some work to
Bonaparte, he declined it, letting him
know at the same time, that he did
not choose to receive that honor from
so vile a calumniator of Washing-
ton."

FROM THE CHARLESTON CITY GAZETTE.

Messrs. Freeman & Williams,

A very
singular phenomenon exhibited itself
immediately adjoining the fort on Sul-
livan's Island. At 12 o'clock this day
about 250 yards southwest of the fort,
a variety of figures appeared upon the
surface of the beach; immediately it
began to fall in with a dreadful noise,
and continued to fall at short intervals,
until half after one o'clock, P. M. At
which time, a gentleman took a small
boat in order to sound the depth, which
inside the circle or half moon, (which
was the form it assumed, and which is
at present 240 feet in circumference)
was betwixt two and three fathoms
deep. The land seemed to fall in large
pieces, some of them I suppose about
five hundred weight, leaving the body
of the beach altogether perpendicular.
To what cause to attribute this pheno-
menon, I am as yet uncertain.

A SPECTATOR.

Sullivan's Island, Oct. 27, 1802.

TO RENT

FOR the ensuing year, a House and
Lot, together with a Blacksmiths
Shop with Tools complete.

GEORGE ROBERTS.

December 4, 1802.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, Sept. 27—28.

We learn with regret that there is
little hope of the re-establishment of
tranquillity in Switzerland. The op-
position made by the smaller Cantons
to the new constitution, becomes eve-
ry day more formidable; and the in-
terference of France will, in all pro-
bability be necessary to put an end to
the animosities and dissensions by
which that unhappy country is con-
vulsed.

September 29.

It is reported that another change is
in contemplation in France, and that
is to separate the country into thirteen
grand divisions, to be ruled by Lieu-
tenant Governors amenable to the
First Consul.

The Emperor of Germany has refused
to ratify the plan of indemnities ac-
cepted by the Diet as prescribed by
France and Russia. It has been de-
manded that the system should be put
into operation, the emperor's opposi-
tion notwithstanding.

It is asserted that a well-concerted
plot for restoring the constitution of
1793, and which was almost ripe for
execution, has been discovered in
Rennes, France, and of course frus-
trated. The principal has been sent
to the Bastille or Temple.

It is said the marine and war depart-
ments are to be united in France, and
then confided to Lucien Bonaparte;
that Joseph Bonaparte is to be Minis-
ter of Foreign Affairs; and Talley-
rand of France.

American Intelligence.

BOSTON, Nov. 23.

ST. DOMINGO.

Capt. Appleton, from Cape Fran-
cois, who sailed from thence Oct. 16
mentions, that the affairs of the
French in St. Domingo were in the
most forlorn situation. Port-de-Paix
had been burnt, and many whites mas-
sacred. The same fate was impending
over Aux Cayes. October 14, near
the Cape, a severe action took place,
between the blacks and the French.—
The former were victorious, and took
a fort. The evening previous to the
engagement a negro general and 1500
black soldiers deserted from Le Clerc.
The desertion of Christophe was ex-
pected to follow. A number of Ame-
ricans, who served, some voluntary,
others by compulsion, were killed and
wounded in this battle. The negroes
were considered as 15000 strong; Le
Clerc's army was reduced to about 4000.
The general, who was without the
Cape, doubting his ability to protect
the city, ordered the sick and wounded
to be removed, and gave permission
for the women and children to de-
part. The valuable effects were mov-
ing on board the fleet. Business was
suspended. The acting American con-
sul, Mr. Dodge, had embarked in a
vessel for Portsmouth. American ves-
sels were embargoed and ordered off
the bar. These measures indicated an
expectation of being obliged to aban-
don the place. Capt. A. adds that a
few hours before he sailed he was told
by the proprietors of the American cof-
fee house, that it was reported Le
Clerc had agreed with the black Com-
mander in Chief that the French
troops should leave the island in three
days—and that an armistice had of
course taken place.

NEW-YORK, December 1.

We have seen letters from Port Re-
publican dated 1st November received
at Philadelphia. They uniformly re-
present the situation of St. Domingo
to be a scene of almost unexampled
confusion and horror, from the want
of necessary reinforcements, and from
the success of the insurgents. The
white inhabitants who for some time
past had retired for safety within the
towns and ports on the sea-shore, are
now obliged to seek refuge in the
strongly fortified places, abandoning
those they leave wholly to the milita-
ry.

A barge on its passage from St.
Marks to Port Republican loaded with
women and children, was met by a par-
ty of 12 negroes, who took possession

of her, and massacred every person on
board. The same boat was shortly af-
terwards captured by a French frigate
on a cruise. Sixteen of the negroes
were killed; and the remaining two
being brought to Port Republican,
were torn in pieces by the infuriated
populace.

Desfilines and Christophe have desert-
ed from the French army; and joined
the insurgents.

PORTSMOUTH, Nov. 23.

Capt. Borden who arrived here yest-
erday, informs that Gen. Rochambeau
had arrived at Port-au-Prince from the
south side, after retaking Jacquemet &
Aux-Cayes from the brigands. And
that the brigands had destroyed the
principal part of plantations adjacent
to Port-au-Prince & Cape Francois &
still continue in a state of general in-
surrection.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2.

The following is stated to be an in-
fallible cure for the Hooping cough:
dissolve a scruple of Salt tartar in a gill
of water; and ten grains of cochineal,
finely powdered; sweeten this with
fine sugar, give to an infant the fourth
part of a table spoonful, four times a
day; to a child of two or three years
old, half a spoonful; and from four
years and upwards, a spoonful may be
taken. The relief is immediate, & the
cure in general within five or six days.

IN CHANCERY.

December 15, 1801.

ORDERED, that the report of
Isaac Horley, trustee for the sale
of the real estate of Wm. Moore shall be
ratified, unless cause to the contrary
be shown before the first day of March
next, provided a copy of this order be
inserted in Cowan's newspapers or
served on the Guardian of the heirs of
said Moore before the 15th day of
February next.

The said report states the price of
the said estate to be 3000 Dollars.

A. C. HANSON, Chancellor.

Certificate of the publication of the
above is wanted.

S. H. HOWARD.

Reg. Cur. Cap.

Notice

I hereby given, that the subscriber
has obtained from the Orphans
court of Talbot county in Maryland,
letters testamentary on the estate of
William Walker, late of said county,
deceased; all persons having claims a-
gainst the said deceased, are hereby
warned to exhibit the same with the
vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on
or before the first day of June next in-
suing the date hereof, they may o-
therwise by law be excluded from all
benefit of the said estate. Given under
my hand this 24th day of November,
1802.

JOHN SINGLETON, Ex'r.
of William Walker, deceased.

AGREEABLE to the Will of the said
Wm. Walker, deceased, will be exposed
to public sale on the 11th day of December
next, on the premises, the lot and im-
provements at the Hole in the Wall, on
which said William Walker, lately dwelt,
together with all other Lands said Wil-
liam Walker was entitled to, & probably
some personal property. The above pro-
perty will be sold on a Credit, which with
the terms of sale will be made known at
the time by

JOHN SINGLETON,
Ex'r. of Wm. Walker, Deceased.

MISS MARY ANN FLETCHER.

WHO has acted as an Assistant for
several years in a School in
Philadelphia, respectfully offers her
services to the Ladies of Easton and its
vicinity, to teach their daughters
Drawing, Tambouring, Embroidery,
Netting, open work, Fillagree, Fan-
cy Baskets, and in short all kinds of
needle work. Her mother will also
teach children Reading, Writing and
plain sewing in the same school.—
Those Ladies who are disposed to
promote the above schools will be
pleased to apply to Mr. John Gold-
borough, of Easton, to whom I have
sent a subscription Paper, from which
they may know the terms of tuition.
Nov. 18, 1802.

BLANK BONDS

For Sale at this Office.

Postponement.

The sale of the following valua-
ble property is postponed until Mon-
day the 10th day of Jan. next, when it
will be sold on the premises in Small
Lots of about thirty acres, except the
lower part with the Improvements
which will contain about 100 acres.
The Lots will be laid off to front the
road leading to Bailey's Neck and the
creek. Terms of sale as before men-
tioned. Sale to commence at 11
clock.

I. H.

Valuable Land for Sale,

The subscriber will offer for sale at Pub-
lic Vendue on Thursday the 14th De-
cember next, at Mr. Prince's Tavern,
Easton,

THAT valuable Farm being for-
merly a part of Peach Blossom
estate, and now the property of Gr.
ham Haskins & Co. containing 350
acres lying on the main Road within
three and a half miles of Easton, on the
Branch of Third Haven, running up
to Peach Blossom, bounded on one side
by the creek, two sides by the main
road and the other by an established
fence between that & Parrot's land in
Baileys Neck, the cleared land lays on
the creek, by which much fencing is
saved; In point of situation there are
few farms that have greater advantages
than this, laying on navigable water
sufficient for a vessel of 2000 bushels
burthen to load at the landing, and a-
bounding in fish, oysters and wild
fowl in their season. The improve-
ments are a tolerable good frame
dwelling house, kitchen, meat house
and a good barn, a small apple orch-
ard, &c. about one half is woodland,
the greater part of which is heavily
covered with white and red oak, hic-
kory and black walnut, and there is
within a convenient distance of the
house a never failing spring of excel-
lent water.

The terms of sale are one fourth
cash, and the remaining three fourths
in three equal annual instalments with
interest from the day of sale, the pur-
chaser giving bond with approved se-
curity.

JOSEPH HASKINS

for G. Haskins, & Co.

November 14, 1802.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

I WILL SELL ABOUT
FIFTEEN HUNDRED ACRES OF
LAND,

SITUATED on the head of Mani Creek,
about four miles from Prince's Anne,
in Somerset County. There is on said
lands a large brick dwelling house, two
stories high, with an entry and three good
rooms on a floor; the out houses are all
good; The place has been some years re-
nted, and of course out of repair as to the
inclosures. It is among the handsomest
situations in that county, and it cannot be
exceeded by any lands on the Eastern Shore
for the price of timber. If the lands are
not sold by the 2d Monday of January
next, they will be laid off in lots of about
five hundred acres each, to suit purcha-
sers, and offered at public sale.

I have also for sale a Farm on Waco-
moco River, of about seven hundred acres
of land, with a grist mill, situated by the
upper ferry. To prevent any unnecessary
application for that, I will not take
less than twenty dollars per acre. A
part of the purchase money will be required
on the sale, that will be small, a long cre-
dit will be given for the balance, on giv-
ing bond and good security.

HENRY WAGGAMAN.

Dorchester County, Nov. 16, 1802.

N. B. Mr. Elias Bailey, who lives
near the lands on Mani River, will show
the same to any person desirous of see-
ing them.

H. W.

By order of the Orphans Court of Somerset
county.

THIS is to give notice that the
subscriber has obtained from
the Orphans Court of Somerset coun-
ty, in the state of Maryland, letters
testamentary on the personal estate of
William Nutter, deceased; all persons
having claims against the said deceas-
ed are requested to bring theirs in le-
gally authenticated to the subscribers
on or before the 1st day of June next,
otherwise by law they may be exclu-
ded.

HENRY E. BAYLY
AND WIFE,
JOHN DANDUTH.

Ex'rs.

THE HERALD.

EASTON,
TUESDAY MORNING, Dec. 14.

The Editor of this paper very respectfully requests that those gentlemen who are indebted for the Herald & other business, will pay off their several accounts up to the month of May last. And those who have not yet had an opportunity of making the last half year's payment, will confer a double obligation on the Editor by doing it as speedily as possible, as he is desirous of complying with his own engagements, & to lay in stock of materials for the present winter, before the navigation be closed by the frost. The several Postmasters will be obliging enough to receive and remit any sums of money that may be confided to them, and those gentlemen who take charge of the Herald, where there are no post offices, will be equally obliging to the Editor, provided his customers would be at the small trouble of depositing in their hands the sums of money which now appear to be due.

On Monday the 15th instant, a very melancholy and mournful accident occurred in the county of Salem.

Joseph Shinn, esq. on his way from Quinon bridge to a neighbouring saw mill (being within half a mile of the former) unfortunately not having taken precaution enough to fasten the swivel, it worked out of the swivel tree; falling on the horse's heels, frightened him amazingly (being naturally very skittish) and immediately threw Mr. Shinn in a violent manner off his chair upon the ground; which fall he survived not longer than fifteen minutes. Mr. Shinn possessed the greatest candour, amiableness, good will and probity, and almost every virtue that rendered him happy in himself, and useful to society; which made his life worthy and esteemed; but alas! now make his death universally regretted & lamented.

[Trenton True American.]

Since Paine's arrival at Washington, he has addressed a letter to the citizens of the United States. He speaks of the goodness of the principles of the French revolution and the honesty of the men who conducted it. But, says Paine the fury of faction soon extinguished the one, and sent the other to the scaffold. Yes, the fury of a mob which Paine labored to excite, soon destroyed his friends, and he has now come to perform the same kind of office for his friends in this country. In France he escaped with his life and after the convulsions of a revolution had been calmed by the feel of Bonaparte he remained the very drag of Jacobinism without the notice of contempt, till Mr. Jefferson drew him from his kennel. He informs us that soon after his departure from this country, he discovered that "a faction acting in disguise was rising in America." Yes, and at the head of this "faction" Washington, to whom Paine addressed a letter. He declares, that he does not intend "to accept of any place or office in the government." Mark this, Thomas Paine does not intend to accept any office in the government. His claims are as great as those of many others who have accepted. He has perjured himself, says his biographer, he has been dismissed for breach of trust; he gets drunk & blasphemes his God. But Paine will not accept an office; no, he will be nothing more than a plain citizen, & "to honest men give his hand and heart freely." Such are thy Gods, O Democracy!!

[Palladium.]

When it was first asserted that Mr. Jefferson had invited Paine to America, the assertion though proved, was pronounced a federal lie; and when it was hinted that he would be employed in defending the administration it was declared that Mr. Jefferson needed not the aid of such a fellow. But time has developed the truth. The citizens of the United States now see the purpose for which he was invited amongst them; and the promptitude with which he has entered on his task.

[Ibid.]

If a man should go from the back of a country on ship board, and should insist on directing the master to trim the sails, and steer according to his skill & judgment, shipwreck would be the certain consequence of his being obeyed. But what would you say if this back-woodsman was rich, & owned the ship and cargo. Does that give him a right to drown the sailors? In point of interest, they may be the minority. Is not this a just and faithful picture of Democracy? There never was—There never will be—there never can be a Democracy that will long regard anything but its passions. These are blind, and in a hurry for destruction. Shall the minority, who foresee and dread it, choose and ensue this destruction, merely because the majority are mad enough to call it reform—liberty—the perfectibility of man? Bedlam has a language of its own, and when a man adopts it, there is reason for avoiding his dangerous company, but none for bearing him company when he takes a fancy to leap into a fiery furnace. Such is democracy.—The wise are few—the blind, the credulous, the vain, the presumptuous are many; and these latter will not leap alone into the bottomless pit. Hence we see power is dangerous; and the power of the many the more dangerous for its being irresistible when it is the worst directed.

The excesses of the French Revolution are assigned by many as the reason for their being late cool in the once dear cause of liberty. Is this late return to the principles of order any better than the invincible blindness of that folly which cannot see the light even when experience flashes it in their eyes? The first principles, the first steps of the French revolution were absurd & pernicious. Bedlam taught logic—Newgate opened a school of morality. All was false, violent, cruel and treacherous. The revolution was born in sin, brought forth in iniquity, educated in violence, and finished in tyranny.

[Ibid.]

Copy of a letter from Col. Benjamin Bell, of Greene County to his friend in Union, dated Nov. 13.

DEAR SIR,

I have just returned from Philadelphia, to which city I have been with the returns of the late election; being elected to the office of sheriff, by a majority of 34 votes. I consequently expected to be commissioned by the governor to that office, agreeably to the constitution of our state. But how great was my surprise, and I may say disappointment, on finding myself rejected, as "a dangerous man," and a Jacob Burley, the next highest candidate on the return, commissioned in my stead, notwithstanding the free suffrages of my fellow-citizens. Burley was at Philadelphia at the same time with myself, furnished with letters &c. (recommendatory as well as defamatory, I suppose) from democratic characters to the mighty McKean, whose smiles of approbation are of far greater consequence than the voice of the people who raised him to power;—to that power which he so flagrantly abuses.

That there have been instances of this kind already, is certain; but what the consequences of these repeated aggravations, those reiterated insults on the liberties of freemen, may be, time only can develop.

This act of tyranny (though not unprecedented) is one amongst an infinity which the present junta has committed with impunity; and for which sooner or later, they must be brought to judgment—to the judgment of an impartial and injured people. You are at liberty to make what use you please of this information, which I assure you is matter of fact. At a future time I shall write more fully on this subject. Remember the epithet "a dangerous man" signifies a federalist, and the very expression of McKean in my hearing.

I am, Dear Sir,

Your obliged humble servant,
BENJAMIN BELL.

OHIO,

The Seventeenth State of the Union.

On Monday the 18th inst. the convention of the Eastern division of the territory North West of the Ohio, convened for the purpose of forming a constitution and state government for

that territory, in conformity to the act of Congress, passed the last session, to enable the people of that territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union.

The Convention when formed elected Edward Tiffin, president, Thomas Scott, secretary, and William M'Farland assistant secretary.

The Convention passed a resolution, to appoint 17, that Arthur St. Clair, Esquire, be permitted to address the convention on those points which he may deem of importance.

It was resolved, that a committee be appointed to report to the convention a preamble and the first article of a constitution.

Resolved also, that as another of the territorial legislature would be both useless and expensive, and ought therefore to be prevented and that the present colonial government will be terminated as soon as the constitution shall be signed by the president and members of this convention, therefore that the president be required to enclose to his excellency and the members the foregoing opinion.

The following is the preamble to the constitution reported by the select committee, and agreed to in the convention.

We the people of the Eastern division of the territory of the United States, North-West of the river Ohio, having the right of admission into the general government, as a member of the union, consistent with the constitution of the United States, the ordinances of congress, of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and the law of congress, entitled, "An Act to enable the people of the Eastern division of the territory north west of the river Ohio, to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the union on equal footing with the original states, & for other purposes," in order to establish justice, promote the welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain & establish the following constitution or form of government, & do mutually agree with each other to form ourselves into a free and independent state, by the name of the state Ohio.

[Gen. U. S.]

An Italian philosopher has stated in a late publication as the result of his observation, that lightning never strikes upon the north, or north east of objects. Hence a Parisian journalist recommends people to take shelter in the north sides of their houses. We should imagine, however, that if the south west side of a man's head were exposed to lightning his north east side would not be altogether safe.

[Anti-Demo.]

A number of idle fellows having broken the lamps in a town in the West of Ireland, the magistrates, in order to prevent such depredation for the future ordered that the lamps should be taken down by night and put up by day.

[Ibid.]

The Apostolic rite of Confirmation was on Sunday conferred on several hundred persons in Christ's Church by Benjamin Moore, D. D. Bishop of the Protestant Church in the state of New-York.

[Boston pap.]

CONJUGAL AFFECTION.

(From Broca's Interesting Anecdotes, just published.)

DURING the time of the French Revolution, when the city of Lyons, became the theatre of daily executions, a woman learned by chance that her husband's name was on the list of the proscribed, and instantly ran to avert the impending destruction, by securing his immediate flight. She compelled him to assume her dress, gave him her money and jewels, and had the inexpressible happiness to see him pass unsuspected. A few hours afterwards the officers of justice came to seize upon him. She had prepared herself to receive them; by putting on a suit of her husband's cloaths, and answered also to her husband's name. She was led before the Revolutionary Committee. In the course of the examination her disguise was discovered,

& they demanded of her, her husband, "My husband," she exclaimed, in a tone of exultation, "it is out of the reach of your power. I planned his escape, and I glory in risking my own life for the preservation of his."

They displayed before her the instrument of punishment, and charged her to reveal the route her husband had taken. "Strike," she replied, "I am prepared." "But it is the interest of your country that commands you to speak," said one of the committee, "Barbarians," she answered, "my country, cannot command me to outrage the sacred laws of nature."

Her dignity and firmness awed even the members of the Revolutionary Committee, and a noble action for once prevailed over the spirit of their desolating cruelty.

From the Balance.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

Original of the Names of the Months of the Year and Days of the Week.

The Romans began their year with the month of March, which was so called because it was dedicated to Mars, the god of war. April took its name from Aphrodite, or Venus; May, from the goddess Maia, the mother of Mercury; June from Junventas, the goddess of youth; July from Julius Cæsar, and August from Augustus Cæsar. September, October, November, and December, derive their names from Latin words, which express the numbers seven, eight, nine and ten; because those four months stood in that numerical order in the Roman calendar. The month of January was so called, because it was dedicated to Janus, to whose honour the Romans built a temple, the doors of which were open in time of war, but shut in a time of universal peace. February was so called from Februs, a name of the infernal god Pluto; forasmuch as twelve days in this month were annually spent in sacrifices to Pluto, in behalf of the ghosts of the dead.

The names of the days of the week were also derived from a similar source. Sunday was so called, because it was dedicated to the Sun; Monday was so called, because it was dedicated to the goddess Diana or the Moon, Tuesday according to Johnson, is derived from Tui, the Saxon name of Mars—Wednesday is derived from Wodin, or Odin, who was worshipped in ancient Denmark. Thursday is derived from the word Thor, which was the Saxon name of Jupiter or Jove. Friday is derived from the Saxon word Frigedag, which is supposed to have been the Venus of the ancient Saxons. Saturday has taken its name from Sæter a Saxon idol.

By reason of the derivation of the names of the months of the year and days of the week from heathen gods & goddesses, the people called Friends, or Quakers, have a conscientious objection against using those names.

Married, on Sunday the 5th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Jackson, Mr. Solomon Dickinson to Miss Maria Stevens.

Died a few days past Mr. Samuel Edmondson, of this county, after a very severe day's illness.

IN CHANCERY.

December 7th, 1802.

ORDERED that the sale made by John Edmondson, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Robin Chamberlaine, shall be ratified and confirmed, after the 9th day of February next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once a week, in each of three successive weeks in Cowan's newspaper before the 15th day of January next.

The Report states that lots No. 2 and 3, part of Little England, containing 21 3/4 acres was sold for 475 dollars 67 cents, lot No. 3, 283 acres for 2090 dollars 81 cents, No. 4, 39 1/4 acres 314 dollars, lot No. 1, part of Londoderry, Canellius Coal Spring Addition and part of Surprize for 280 dollars, Nos. 2 and 6 for 180 dollars, No. 5 for 65 dollars, No. 4 65 dollars 90 cents, Nos. 6 and 7 for 267 dollars, No. 8 for 41 dollars, No. 18 for 236 dollars, No. 9 220 dollars, a Tract of Land for 673 dollars, No. 1 part of a Tract Land called Peach Blossom 267 acres for 7209 dollars, lot No. 2 223 acres 287 dollars 25 cents.

Test. SAMUEL H. HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

Notice.

THIS is to give notice that the subscriber, of Dorchester county, has obtained from the Orphans Court of the said county in Maryland, Letters of Administration de bonis non on the personal estate of Nathaniel Manning, late of the said county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber at or before the 30th of March next, to receive their distribution of assets in the hands of the subscriber, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

JOSEPH ENNALS.
Sept. 23, 1802.

THE subscribers have just received COLOGNE MILL STONES, from three feet 6, to 4 feet 8 inches; French and Nova-Scotia Plaster, which may be had of them ground, or in the lump. They have also on hand best Lancaster county clover seed; brown sugars of the first quality by the barrel or Hhd. Bar Iron, Steel of all kinds, &c. &c. &c.

JE. HOLLINGSWORTH & SON.
Baltimore, County wharf,
October 2, 1802.

Valuable Lands For Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale the following very valuable Lands on which a liberal credit, and an indisputable title will be given: viz.

PART of a Tract of Land called Hawkins's Phasalia, containing 600 acres, more or less, lying in Tully's Neck, Queen Ann's County, about 10 miles from Centreville, on the main road leading from Choptank Bridge, 3 miles from Ruthsborough and a from the Nine Bridges. The land is well adapted to the growth of wheat, Indian corn, &c. is divided into three fields of about 120 acres each on which are a good dwelling House, two Barns, and other convenient buildings. The wood land is excellent, abounding in oak and hickory. The Tenant Mr. Isaac Baggs will show this farm to any person desirous of viewing it.

Also part of a Tract of Land called Dawson's Neck, containing about 142 acres, lying in Queen Ann's county, within 3 1/2 miles from Tuckahoe Bridge, on the main road leading to the Nine Bridges, and 7 miles of Centreville. The soil is well adapted to the growth of wheat and corn. Mr. Philip Porter, the tenant will show this farm to any person who may wish to view it.

Also part of a Tract of Land called Heworth, containing about 200 acres, lying within little more than a mile of Easton: This farm has a fine rich bottom, 22 or 25 acres of which might at very little expence be converted into a most excellent meadow, and from its vicinity to Easton, must be very valuable. The tenant Mr. John Arrandale or the subscriber will show this farm to any person who may wish to view it.

If the above Lands are not disposed of at private sale, the two Farms lying in Queen Ann's county will be offered at Public Sale, at Mr. Wootter's Tavern, Ruthsborough, on Thursday the 9th December next, and the Farm near Easton at Mr. Prince's Tavern (Easton) on the Tuesday following, the 14th December. The terms of sale will be one fourth cash, and the remaining 3 fourths in three annual instalments, with interest from the day of sale. In the mean time the subscriber will treat with any person desirous of purchasing the above Land at private sale.

JOSEPH HASKINS,

Attorney in Fact for the
Trustees of the late
C. Cookshanks,
Easton, October 5, 1802.

BLANK WARRANTS.
For sale at this Office.

BLANKS

Of all kinds Printed at this Office
with neatness, accuracy & dispatch.

Valuable Medicines.

FOR SALE

By Dr. John Stevens, Junr. Easton, Ferguson and Reed, Cambridge, and James Clayland, Centreville.

The Public are respectfully informed that LEE & CO. and the Agents of their appointment, will in future keep constant supply of the following MEDICINES, which are in high esteem, and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the Drugs of which they are compounded, could be purchased at a retail store.

HAMILTON'S

Essence & Extract of Mustard;

A safe and effectual remedy for

Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Palsy, Lumbago, Numbness, White Swellings, Chilblains, Sprains, Bruises, Pain in the Face and Neck, &c.

This valuable remedy is prepared both in a fluid state and in pills, and thus excellently adapted both for external and internal use.

The Pills operate mildly by urine, and by insensible perspiration, expelling the superfluous and morbid humors; they are highly cordial to the stomach, create appetite, aid digestion, remove flatulencies, and cold or windy complaints in the stomach and bowels.

The essence is a wonderful assistant to the pills in Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, and Palsy—and by its peculiar penetrating and dissolving quality, removes the most violent sprains, bruises, numbness, stiffness of the neck, joints, &c. swelled faces, head aches, indurated breasts, white swellings, frozen limbs, &c. and will infallibly prevent the ill effects of wet or damp in the feet.

Some may be surprised that this medicine should be prescribed with equal success in such a variety of cases, but this surprise will cease when it is recollected that all these complaints result from the same cause—a stoppage in the circulation of the lymph or obstructions in the lymphatic vessels.

From Dr. Weatherburn,
Wythe County, (Virginia.)

GENTLEMEN,

I purchased at your shop the preparation you call Hamilton's Essence or Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a Chronic Rheumatism (of that kind named Sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had labored for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate disease. If you think this letter useful, you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

P. WEATHERBURN.

JOHN HOVER, rope maker, South Second street, between Mary and Christian streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily makes oath as follows, namely—that his wife, Mary Hover, was so severely afflicted with violent Rheumatism, very dangerously situated, the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, & every probable remedy attempted, when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of Health and strength.

JOHN HOVER.

Sworn and subscribed before Ebenezer Ferguson, esq. one of the Justices of the peace for Philadelphia county.

"An Ounce of Prevention is worth a Pound of Cure."
For the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills.
The operation of these Pills is perfect.

by mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—to produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which often, of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold if taken on its first appearance—they are celebrated for removing habitual constipation—stickness at the stomach and severe head aches—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured, and carefully preserved for use by every seaman.

HAHN'S

TRUE AND GENUINE

German Corn Plaster.

An infallible remedy for Corns, speedily removing them, root and branch, without giving pain.

GENUINE

Persian Lotion.

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in promoting and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammation, redness, scurf, itches, ring worms, sun burns, prickly heat, &c. The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, insensible perspiration, which is essential to health, yet its effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER

FOR THE

Teeth and Gums.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimonious slime and foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

HAHN'S

Genuine Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eye, whether the effects of natural weakness, or of accident, speedily removing inflammation, discharges of rheum, dullness, itching and films on the eye, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles, & fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered, which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT

FOR THE

Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with the most perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury or any dangerous ingredients whatsoever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the exhibition of other remedies.

The Anodyne Elixir,

For the cure of every kind of bean ache.

The Damask Lip Salve,

Is recommended (particularly to the ladies) as an elegant and pleasant preparation for chapped and sore lips, and every bluish and inconvenient occasion caused by colds, frosts, &c. speedily restoring a beautiful rosy color and delicate softness to the lips.

INFALLIBLE

Ague and Fever Drops.

For the cure of Ague, Remittent &c.

Intermittent Fever.

Thousands can testify their being cured by these drops, after the bark & every other medicine has proved ineffectual; & not one in a hundred has had occasion to take more than one, & numbers not half a bottle.

FENEREAL DISEASE.

Those whom this may unfortunately concern, are informed that a fresh supply has now been received of

THE PATENT

Indian Vegetable Specific,

Prepared by Dr. Leroux.

The experience of several thousands who have been cured by this medicine (a great proportion of them after the skill of eminent physicians had proved ineffectual) demonstrates its efficacy in expelling the venereal poison, however deeply rooted in the constitution, & in counteracting those dreadful effects which often result from the improper use of mercury.

The mildness of the Vegetable Specific is equal to its surprising efficacy, the operation is so gentle that it is given to venereal patients in a state of pregnancy, with the utmost safety, & performs a cure without disturbing the system, or producing any of those disagreeable effects inseparable from the common remedies.

With the medicine is given a description of the symptoms which obtain in every stage of the disease, with copious directions for their treatment, so as to accomplish a perfect cure in the shortest time and least inconvenience possible.

Church's Cough Drops.

Gowland's Lotion;

Anderson's Pills.

Hooper's Pills, &c. &c.

June 12, 1802, 1/2—21.

Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Worcester county in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the Estate of Levin Townsend, late of Worcester county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the first day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 14th day of Sept. 1802.

E LIZABETH TOWNSEND, Ad'r

Notice.

THE subscriber being appointed Trustee for the creditors of Samuel Swan, of Easton,—by the Honorable the Chancellor of Maryland—all persons indebted to the said Samuel Swan by bond, bill, note or account are desired to settle the same without delay, otherwise legal steps will be resorted to—by

RICHARD STANFIELD, Trustee
for the creditors of Samuel Swan.
Easton, Nov. 29th, 1802. 3w—46.

Valuable Receipt for Sale.

THE subscriber offers to the public a most valuable Receipt for the TEETH AND GUMS. In order that the same may be of more general utility, a subscription paper will be open in a few days at one dollar each person, to the number of sixty, when the same will be delivered to each subscriber in a printed copy, from the original. The Dutchess of Devonshire, in presence of the subscriber, gave M. Raspaneau sixty guineas for the above Receipt.

JOHN WEBLEY.

Easton, Nov. 23, 1802.

N. B. On a close of the subscription the original shall be for inspection of the subscribers.

December.

At the request of John Webley, of Easton; I do hereby certify that, I have seen and examined Mr. Webley's Receipt for the Gums and Teeth, that I believe the Ingredients when united into a compound, will not be injurious to the teeth, but on the contrary, will tend, by their astringent quality, to strengthen the gums, and retain the teeth more firmly in their sockets.

R. BUCHANAN.



EASTERN SHORE

INTELLIGENCER

(Vol. XIIIth.)

TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 21, 1862.

(No. 649.)

EASTON—(Maryland:) PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY JAMES J. COWAN.

From the Gazette of the U. States.

AN ORATION ON CREDULITY.

Another object of extensive credulity is the new scheme of political justice. Political justice is that government is the curse of the people; that all partiality for our parents is injustice; that promiscuous concubinage is the best means of promoting the happiness of sexual intercourse; that all promises are morally wrong; that the only criterion of right and wrong is one's own opinion; that laws and courts of justice are sheer tyrants; and that all property ought to be possessed and enjoyed in common.

Is there any need of using arguments to refute these monstrous assertions? They do not deserve the notice requisite to give them an answer. Yet, how many are there in the United States who believe, or pretend to believe, these doctrines, and endeavor, as far as precept and example will produce the effect to gain in them extensive Credulity? Can any one now say, credulity is not the mania of these times? Can any greater absurdities be advanced than those already believed? Or can any thing be advanced so ridiculous, as not to gain some credit. (a) I should transgress the limits the present occasion allows me, were I to enumerate all the different kinds of Credulity of which mankind are the dupes, at the present day. The relation would require much time, and to investigate the causes of such Credulity is an object worthy the attention of the statesman and philosopher. I shall mention but one more, respecting which more Credulity has been exercised than all others. This subject is politics.

A man of common sense, whom experience had not otherwise taught, would naturally suppose that in a free country, of no greater extent than the United States where information is daily circulating from one end of it to the other, and every man of gaining correct information easy and accessible, Credulity, with respect to political transactions, would almost be excluded. But in no country, at any age since the flood, it may perhaps be safely asserted, has Credulity, regarding politics been more gross or more extensive than in the United States.

Every measure for our defence and safety, every suppression of slander and malice, every preventative of easy access to citizenship by foreign galleons from Europe, (c) every tax necessary

(d) It may be worth the attention of those who have the means, to discover whether the society, attacked by John Wood, does not embrace Godwinian principles. We are sorry the development originated from so impure a source.

(e) Witness the multitude of newly made citizens, in the states of Pennsylvania and Delaware, who have just come to our country, and are without property, without reputation, and with no security for the faithful exercise of the privileges to which they are admitted. It is indisputable that the late election, in the state of Delaware, has been carried in favor of Mr. Rodney, by the strength acquired by the foreigners who have been admitted to the rights of citizenship, within the last few weeks. The same is true of the election in Philadelphia. Nearly one thousand imported patriots have been

to defray our expenses, and pay our debts, have been published to the world as engines of tyranny and oppression! A large party enlisted themselves under the banner of opposition to government. The contagion spread and the people became the dupes of the most astonishing Credulity, contrary to the evidence of their own senses. No one actually felt himself oppressed. Each one felt it in his power to do that which is just, and that the laws restrained him only from the commission of that which is unjust. But when great men told a citizen that he was oppressed, when the newspapers founded the alarm in his ears, & invoked him by all that was sacred, to rouse himself in opposition to tyranny, he begins to believe so much noise could not be made without some cause. He was told what numerous and oppressive taxes he paid, a thing his own experience had not taught him; how tyranny was snatching the bread from the mouth of labour; that millions of dollars were yearly pocketed by men in office, at their pleasure, and that himself and his posterity would be complete slaves, if he did not now oppose the raging torrent. (f) He was told that under new and more desirable auspices the reign of terror would soon be over; the huge monster Despotism would fall beneath the all-conquering arm of the God-defs of freedom; and liberty, dear liberty, would reign with universal sway. The spasms of infuriate man, seeking that long lost liberty, he had never possessed or enjoyed, were past the most convulsive state, and all would soon be health and harmony. The golden age, the Paradisaical state was hastening on with rapid strides. *Magnus ab integro seculorum nascitur ordo.* Instead of paying taxes by the hard earnings of labour there would be no taxes, nor any need of labour. The earth would spontaneously produce all her bounties, and the heavens, combining in the 'social intercourse,' would drop down marrow and fatness. No longer would the dreams of enervated bards about the future happiness of man, be esteemed as visionary chimeras, they would be more than realized. All difference of opinion would cease, and man make rapid advances in his career of perfectibility. Then would his noble spirit no longer be degraded with the shackles or prejudice

admitted to the right of suffrage in this city under the new law. A great portion of them evince extreme degradation of mind and morals, and some there are who were lately convicted, & sentenced to punishment by our own courts for crimes which they have committed since their arrival in this country. What can Americans expect from such a state of things? How destructive to their best interest, how derogatory to the honor of their country, & how wounding to an honorable pride, to see their most valuable right as citizens thus violated and their hopes of national prosperity thus blasted by foreign desperadoes who have no property to protect, who feel no respect for our laws & institutions and no tie to bind them to our country.

(g) It must be unnecessary to observe that the style adopted in the representation of the felicity to be enjoyed under the present administration, is copied as nearly as the writer could copy from the most elegant "republican" writer on that subject,

or tyrants, but rise superior to this insignificant planet Earth, and pant to attain some higher station in the Universe. The very ground of the U. States would experience a change. Mountains would sink, valleys rise; purpling streams and odoriferous flowers cover the face of the earth, delightful groves, enchanted islands, and cool zephyrated arbours, every where afford delicious retreats, and asylums for beautified man. In fine, the glory of the millennium was hastening on as predicted by a great Prophet of our own country, where Satan, that old Servant, who had lately done so much mischief would be bound, at least four years, if no longer. Man would then make such rapid advances to perfection that government would soon become unnecessary. Our country would become like a heaven on earth, and need nothing but the Physicians I have already described, who can make man immortal on earth, to make it a rival of heaven itself.

Need I affirm that these representations have gained extensive credit? Need I say that one half of our citizens have believed them? Need I describe how the doors of honor and confidence have been burst open, in consequence of such pictures being held out to public view? These facts are too well known to need any repetition.

But is the promised millennium come? Are those pompous professions and sublime expectations realized? Here, perhaps, some philosophical soul will answer me, that Federal opposition (g) has been the only preventative of the realization of all our promised bliss. To this philosopher, & every good natured fellow of this sort, who turn any of their attention to the subject of pompous professions, and make enquiries about their being carried into effect, I would beg liberty to relate a short story, and shall leave each one to make the application as he pleases.

A droll fellow, at London, caused it to be proclaimed through the whole city, that on such a day, at such an hour and place, if the people would take the trouble to assemble, he would get into a quart bottle and completely conceal himself. This astonishing feat was to be performed in the sight of all the citizens, in open day. The people supposing no one would dare make public promises of that kind, without intention and ability to perform them, assembled at the time and place appointed. Almost the whole city were drawn together on the occasion. After they had waited a long time, in anxious expectation, our comes the fellow upon a stage, and rendering the homage of his highest respect, politely informs them that he was extremely sorry to disappoint his fellow citizens, but that after the most diligent search through the city of London, not a single bottle could be found which held just a quart.

(g) Every one knows it to be a real fact, that the "republicans" constantly maintained the doctrine here mentioned. Every one will judge for himself, whether the opposition of the federalists, or the impossibility of the thing, has prevented the democrats from doing all they promised, or whether they promised with an intention never to perform.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

This morning we received Paris Journals of the 19th inst.

The intelligence from Switzerland continues to be very confused and contradictory. What is positively asserted in one quarter, is as positively denied in another. But when we consider that Basle is in the possession of the partisans of the Helvetic government and of the first consul, we are inclined to give more credit to the following statements, contained in a letter from that place of the 15th inst. than to any other.

"It is confirmed that citizen Rapp has not been able to persuade the Oligarchs of Berne to conform to the proclamation of Bonaparte. The definitive answer sent to the delegate of Bonaparte, has been, 'That the Helvetic diet of Schwitz would depute two of its members to Paris to enlighten the mind of the first consul.' The commission of ten established by the government of Berne, has refused to affirm the new Berne levies, and to restore the Helvetic Senate within the walls of their capital. It was generally asserted here yesterday that the Bernese authorities were determined to oppose the French troops if Bonaparte did not modify the dispositions of his proclamation."

An admiralty express reached Plymouth on Thursday morning, ordering all the men of war lying in that port, to take in stores and provisions, for four months, and prepare immediately for sea.

L'Avanturiers failed with her dispatches the same night.

Paris Oct. 23. *Private letter.*—M. Lucien Bonaparte retired to his estate at Dupleff as soon as he found, that calculations of prejudice or motives of jealousy, deprived him of the hope of being first minister.

The report of an approaching war increases every day, and produces great sensation. The Consul has received with much haughtiness the remonstrances made by M. de Markow, on the subject of his hostile plans against Switzerland; but this imperiousness may conceal considerable iniquity as to the views of different powers, and his own personal situation.

The Consul answered M. de Markow in these terms:—"I had rather fall by nobly daring, than by an excess of timidity."

Messrs. Angereau & Massena, some days ago went together to St. Cloud. Bonaparte perceiving them in the circle approached them with eagerness. He took Massena a part and spoke to him for several minutes with much emotion. It is reported that Massena will resume the service, but Angereau has refused, because he could not obtain a Command in Chief.

PARIS, October 23.

We have the following intelligence from Lausanne under the head October 4.

"Last night the whole line was engaged, the Helvetic army was defeated, & fell back in great disorder upon Moudon. The utmost alarm prevailed this morning at Lausanne—the government was about to transfer its seat to Geneva, when citizen Rapp, adjutant general to the first consul, most abruptly made his appearance in the

Senate; he was accompanied by the French minister Verninac. Rapp delivered to the president a proclamation, addressed by Bonaparte to the eighteen cantons of the Helvetic republic.

The proclamation being read, general Rapp informed the Senate, that he was about to proceed to Berne, for the purpose of making a similar communication to the insurgents—he soon after set off. It is asserted that if the Bernese refuse to acquiesce in the summons of the first consul, general Rapp has it in orders to declare to them that the French government will march 40,000 men into Switzerland. The Senate having heard the proclamation of the first consul, expressed that it received with lively gratitude that fresh testimony of the first consul's benevolence towards the Helvetic people: that it would abide by the contents of the said declaration; and that the same should be made known to the different constituted authorities, as well as to the leaders of the troops now in arms against the government.

Yesterday the executive council appointed the chief of brigade Wenderweid, commander in chief of the troops, in the room of general Andermatt.

October 13.

Letters from Lyons state, that during the representation of the Marriage of Figaro, on the 6th inst. a horrible attempt was made at the theatre, but fortunately the consequences were not so serious as might be expected. A case containing, as it was supposed, about half a pound of gunpowder was placed on the top of the staircase leading to the side boxes, and during the first act, the explosion took place, and a small part of the wall was forced out, but fortunately no body was hurt. The alarm was general, and the performers did not go on. The perpetrator of this crime has not been discovered, but the police are taking every means to find him out.

GIBKALTAR, Sept. 23.

On the morning of the 19th we had a most violent storm of thunder and lightning, which did considerable damage to our squadron in the bay, & which, if it had continued half an hour longer, would most probably have disabled the whole fleet, as none of the ships were provided with chain conductors to guard them from the effects of lightning.

The first ship which was struck was the Gibraltar of 30 guns, and from the direction which the lightning took, close to the magazine, it seems almost a miracle that it was not blown up.—A tremendous flash of lightning struck the fore-top-gallant masthead, split the fore-top mast, and shivered the foremast into a thousand pieces, driving large splinters as far as the quarter deck. From the foremast it passed into the light room, close to the magazine, shivering the whole of the place, glass to pieces, and from thence into the gunner's store room, where it completely destroyed several boxes of grape shot, after which, its progress could be traced no further. Fortunately only two men were hurt by the stroke—one of them, however, was severely scorched.

A dreadful flash shortly afterwards struck the Active frigate, which split the top gallant mast, and carried away the main top mast, in a most singular manner; several feet of the whole body of the mast completely disappearing; and not a vestige of that part of it was to be found after the explosion. The main mast was split in several places, & the ship's butler who was standing near it, with his cleaver in his hand, was killed on the spot, and almost every person on deck was knocked down by the violence of the shock. The lightning was observed to play like a large stream of fire for a short time about the deck, and on disappearing, left a strong sulphureous smell behind.

The Superb and Dragon were also struck: the former had her main top gallant and also the binnacle on the quarter deck carried away; the latter ship was not injured, though the lightning passed all round the captain's cabin, running along the bell wires.

The Gibraltar and Active have both been obliged to go into the Mole to repair their damages, which is believed will amount to £5000.

AFFAIRS OF SWITZERLAND.

London, October 15.

Yesterday morning were received Paris journals to the 13th inst. Their contents as far as they relate to the proceedings in Switzerland are of considerable importance, the affairs of that country, to all appearance, being now brought to a crisis. According to accounts from Lausanne, the patriots, after entering the Pays-de-Vaud, succeeded in defeating the main body of the army of the government; on the 4th inst. advanced as far as Yverden, and on the same day took possession of Moudon, within a few miles of Lausanne. These successes of the patriots struck such terror into the government, that they were on the point of flying to Geneva, when citizen Rapp, aid-de-camp to Bonaparte, arrived with the declaration of the Chief Consul, which was received with "warm gratitude," and on being communicated to Bachmann, the general of the patriotic army, he consented to suspend hostilities until he received further orders from Berne. On the following day citizen Rapp proceeded to Berne, and delivered the Consul's proclamation to the commanders in that city. They received the aid-de-camp with civility, but declined giving any answer to the declaration until the decision of the Diet of Schwitz should be known. Deputies were immediately sent off to the place, to learn the determination of the Diet, and M. Rapp consented to wait their return to Berne. In the mean time, the truce continued, and the zeal of the patriotic troops appear to have considerably relaxed, in consequence of the active interference of France. Should they attempt any resistance to the Imperial mandate, an army of 40,000 French, under the orders of general Ney, will immediately enter the Swiss territory; and as this force will be supported by 40,000 more, if necessary, we see no chance of the exertions of the patriots being crowned with the success they deserve. The French writers express a conviction that the proclamation of the Consul will procure the submission of the insurgent generals, and cause an immediate termination of hostilities. This, under the present circumstances, will probably prove to be the case.—Any resistance on their part, to so overwhelming a force, would indeed prove hopeless; and if not immediately, they must ultimately submit to the will of the dictator. It is supposed by some, that should they determine to oppose the interference of France, they will not be left to maintain alone to unequal a contest; but united as the interests of France, Russia and Prussia are at present, we doubt much whether the emperor of Germany will deem it prudent to aid the noble spirit of the Helvetians, in opposition to the first of those powers; and it must be within the recollection of our readers, that in the debates which took place last year in the British House of Commons upon the subject of the preliminary treaty of peace, our ministers gave the country to understand, that the principle of interference in continental disputes was entirely to be abandoned by this country. Whether these circumstances that have recently occurred may have induced them to act differently from the tenor of that declaration, we cannot pretend to say; but it is reported that the result of the council held on Saturday last was of so much importance, as to occasion dispatches to several of the courts upon the continent. We believe, however, that the deliberations alluded to, had no reference whatever to the affairs of Switzerland. The case of Malta, the independence of which the Emperor of Russia has declined to guarantee, is that which, we understand, at present much occupies the attention of his Majesty's ministers.—The messengers who have been dispatched within these few days, are probably destined, not for Vienna, (where assistance to the Swiss patriots could alone be expected) but for Petersburg and Berlin; the guarantee of Russia and Prussia, with respect to Malta, being still looked to by the British Ministry as a preliminary measure of necessity to the final evacuation of that Island by our troops. Besides, we hardly think that ministers have any inclination to interfere in the business that might lead to a general renewal of hostilities, the more especially as, to all appearance,

they would receive but little encouragement in the enterprise from the prevailing spirit of the people, whose indifference towards the concerns of foreign nations cannot be better exemplified than in the total failure of the proposed subscription in aid of the counter-revolutionary Swiss. However, the people of England may regret the fate of those patriots, they are nevertheless sensible that France, in supporting the government of Helvetia, will obtain little more than she was before possessed of, with respect to that country. For years past has the influence of France actually predominated in Switzerland; and the difference between the actual and virtual possession is of so slight a shade, that the people of England, great as their sympathy may be, would reluctantly engage in a dispute, where their interference might produce so much evil to themselves, without affording any effectual aid to the objects of their support. The general peace of Europe, it is therefore probable, will remain undisturbed.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, December 10th, 1802.

Mr. Thompson (of Virginia,) presented the representation and memorial of Gilbert Combes, stating that he had made some discoveries in ascertaining Longitude which might be rendered valuable to the United States and to the world; and praying the aid of Congress in carrying them into useful operation.—Read, and referred to a select Committee. Mr. Thompson, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Tallmadge.

Mr. Gregg. On account of the dispersed situation of the members, & the consequent difficulties and increase of labor in the door keeper's department, moved that the resolution passed the 10th of December, 1801, viz. That Thomas Claxton, be & is hereby authorized to employ under his immediate direction, an additional assistant, two servants and two horses for the purpose of performing such services & duties as are usually required by the House of Representatives, during the present session, and four days thereafter, and that the sum of five dollars & seventy five cents per day be allowed to him for the purpose; and that he be paid therefor out of the fund appropriated for the contingent expenses of the house remaining in force during the present session. Carried. Adjourned. December 11.

Mr. Mitchell presented the petition of Captain James Stelle of the United States Artillery, praying compensation for expenses, accruing from two law suits commenced against him while commanding officer at West Point, a garrison belonging to the United States within the limits of the state of New York. From the circumstances related by Mr. Mitchell, it appeared that on the 4th of July, 1800, the inhabitants, in the vicinity of West Point, assembled for the celebration of independence, at a tavern without the limits of the garrison, but contiguous to the line. In the course of the day a Fracas arose between the citizens & soldiers—Captain Stelle, in a manner becoming an officer and commander of a post, interfered, caused his men to retire, and effected an accommodation of differences. He was afterwards maliciously prosecuted, first by a criminal process in behalf of the state of New York—the jury were divided & he discharged; then an action of trespass on the part of the Inkeeper, which was finally compromised by his counsel upon the payment of a certain sum.

Mr. Dennis objected. He was favorably disposed towards the petition, but moved a reference to the committee of claims as the most proper and speedy method of attaining the object it contemplated. They would naturally resort to the secretary of war for any information which was necessary to be derived from him. Delay in applications of this sort was attended with expense, and occasioned a very considerable deduction from the sum granted.

Mr. Mitchell waved his motion; when that of Mr. Dennis was carried.

Mr. Green presented the petition of James Doherty and others, praying a grant of a certain tract of land lying on the Mississippi River, new vaca.

Read; and referred to a select committee—Mr. Green, Mr. Davis, and Mr. Dennis—Adjourned.

SENATE, December 11, 1802. But fourteen members had arrived—no quorum.

POSTSCRIPT.

Monday morning, December 13.

From information received last evening, we may calculate that the Senate will form a house this day.

LOUISVILLE, November 13, 1802.

DEAR SIR.

It was late this evening when the little boy arrived at this office, when he brought the disagreeable news of E. Divene having been robbed by two negroes, of the Mail, seven miles on this side of Augusta.

JAMES BOZEMAN.

Mr. Isaac Remond, }
P. M. Savannah. }

Valuable Lands for Sale.

I WILL SELL ABOUT FIFTEEN HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND,

SITUATED on the head of Mani Creek, about four miles from Prince's Anne, in Somerset County. There is on said Lands a large brick dwelling-house, two stories high, with an entry and three good rooms on a floor; the out houses are all good. The place has been some years rented, and of course out of repair as to the inclosures. It is among the handsomest situations in that county, and it cannot be exceeded by any lands on the East or Shore for the finest timber. If the lands are not sold by the 2d Monday of January next, they will be laid off in lots of about five hundred acres each, to suit purchasers, and offered at public sale.

I have also for sale a Farm on Wicomico River, of about seven hundred acres of land, with a grist mill, situated by the upper ferry. To prevent any unnecessary application for that, I will not take less than twenty dollars per acre. A part of the purchase money will be required on the sale, that will be small, a long credit will be given for the balance, on giving bond and good security.

HENRY WAGGAMAN.

Dorchester County, Nov. 16, 1802. N. B. Mr. Elias Bailey, who lives near the lands on Mani River, will show the same to any person desirous of seeing them. H. W.

IN CHANCERY.

December 7th, 1802.

ORDERED that the sale made by John Edmondson, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Robins Chamberlaine, shall be ratified and confirmed, after the 5th day of February next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once a week, in each of three successive weeks in Cowan's newspaper before the 15th day of January next.

The Report states that lots No. 2 and 3, part of Little England, containing 21 3/4 acres was sold for 475 dollars 67 cents, lot No. 3, 283 acres for 2090 dollars 81 cents, No. 4, 39 1/4 acres 314 dollars, lot No. 1, part of Londoderry, Canelius Coal Spring Addition and part of Surprise for 280 dollars, Nos. 2 and 6 for 180 dollars, No. 5 for 65 dollars, No. 4 65 dollars 90 cents, Nos. 6 and 7 for 267 dollars, No. 5 for 41 dollars, No. 8 for 286 dollars, No. 9 250 dollars, a Tract of Land for 672 dollars, No. 1 part of a Tract Land called Peach Blossom 267 acres for 7209 dollars, lot No. 2 2 1/3 acres 3887 dollars 25 cents.

Test. SAMUEL H. HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

BLANK WARRANTS. For sale at this Office.

BLANKS Of all kinds. Printed at this Office with neatness, accuracy & dispatch.

BLANK BONDS For Sale at this Office.

THE HERALD.

EASTON,
TUESDAY MORNING, Dec. 21.

CONGRESS of the U. STATES.
December 15, 1802.

THIS DAY

At 12 o'clock, the following MES-
SAGE was delivered to each House
by Mr. Lewis, Secretary to the
President.

MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Repre-
sentatives of the United States.

When we assemble together, fellow-
citizens, to consider the state of our
beloved country, our just attention
is first drawn to those pleasing cir-
cumstances which mark the being from
whose goodness they flow and the large
measure of thankfulness we owe for
his bounty. Another year has come
around, and finds us still blessed with
peace and friendship abroad, law, or-
der and religion at home, good affec-
tion with our Indian neighbors, and
burthens lightened; yet our income
is sufficient for the public wants, and
the produce of the year great beyond ex-
ample. These, fellow-citizens, are the
circumstances under which we meet;
and we remark with special satisfac-
tion those which, under the smiles of
Providence, result from the skill, in-
dustry and order of our citizens, man-
aging their own affairs in their own
way, and for their own use, unembarrassed
by too much regulation, unoppressed
by fiscal exactions.

On the restoration of peace in Eu-
rope that portion of carrying trade,
which had fallen to our share during the
war, was abridged by the returning
competition of the belligerent powers.
This was to be expected and was just.
But, in addition, we find, in some
parts of Europe, monopolizing discrimi-
nations, which, in the form of du-
ties, tend effectually to prohibit the
carrying thither our own produce in
our own vessels. From existing am-
ities and a spirit of justice, it is hoped
that friendly discussions will produce a
fair and adequate reciprocity. But
should false calculations of interest de-
feat our hope, it rests with the legis-
lature to decide whether they will meet
inequalities abroad with countervailing
inequalities at home, or provide for
the evil in any other way.

It is with satisfaction I lay before
you an act of the British parliament an-
ticipating this subject, so far as to
authorize a mutual abolition of the du-
ties and countervailing duties, permit-
ted under the treaty of 1794. It shows
on their part a spirit of justice & friend-
ly accommodation, which it is our du-
ty and our interest to cultivate with all
nations. Whether this would produce a
due equality in the navigation be-
tween the two countries, is a subject
for our consideration.

Another circumstance which claims
attention, as directly affecting the very
source of our navigation, is the defect
or the evasion of the law providing for
the return of seamen, and particular-
ly of those belonging to vessels sold a-
broad. Numbers of them, discharged
in foreign ports, have been thrown on
the hands of our Consuls, who, to re-
cue them from dangers into which
their distresses might plunge them, &
save them to their country have found
it necessary, in some cases, to return
them at the public charge.

The cession of the Spanish province
of Louisiana to France, which took
place in the course of the late war will,
if carried into effect, make a change in
the aspect of our foreign relations,
which will doubtless have just weight
in any deliberations of the legislature
connected with the subject.

There was reason, not long since,
to apprehend that the warfare in which
we were engaged with Tripoli, might
be taken up by some other of the Bar-
bary powers. A reinforcement there-
fore, was immediately ordered to the
vessels already there. Subsequent in-
formation however has removed these
apprehensions for the present. To se-
cure our commerce in that sea, with
the smallest force competent, we have
supposed it best to watch strictly the
harbor of Tripoli. Still however,
the shallowness of their coast, and the
want of smaller vessels on our part, has

permitted some cruisers to escape un-
observed: and to one of these an Ame-
rican vessel unfortunately fell a prey.
The captain, one American seaman, &
two others of color, remain prisoners
with them; unless exchanged under an
agreement formerly made with the
Basha, to whom, on the faith of
that, some of his captive subjects had
been restored.

The Convention with the state of
Georgia has been ratified by their le-
gislature, and a repurchase from the
Creeks has been consequently made,
of a part of the Tallapoosa country.
In this purchase has been also com-
prehended a part of the Ocmulgee ri-
vers. The particulars of the contract
will be laid before congress so soon as
they shall be in a state for communica-
tion.

In order to remove every ground of
difference possible with our Indian
neighbors, I have proceeded in the
work of settling with them, and mark-
ing the boundaries between us. That
with the Choctaw nation is fixed in
one part, & will be through the whole
within a short time. The country to
which their title had been extinguished
before the revolution is sufficient to
receive a very respectable population,
which congress will probably see the
expediency of encouraging, so soon as
the limits shall be declared. We are to
view this position as an outpost of the
United States, surrounded by strong
neighbors, and distant from its support.
And how far that monopoly, which
prevents population, should here be
guarded against, and actual habita-
tion made a condition of the conti-
nuance of title, will be for your con-
sideration. A prompt settlement too
of all existing rights and claims within
the territory, presents itself as a preli-
minary operation.

In that part of the Indian territory
which includes Vincennes, the lines
settled with the neighboring tribes fix
the extinction of their title at a
breadth of twenty four leagues from
east to west, and about the same length
parallel with and including the Wa-
bash. They have also ceded a tract
of four miles square, including the
salt springs near the mouth of that ri-
ver.

In the department of finance it is
with pleasure I inform you that the
receipts of external duties, for the last
twelve months, have exceeded those
of any former year, and that the ratio
of increase has also been greater than
usual. This has enabled us to answer
all the regular exigences of govern-
ment, to pay from the treasury, with-
in one year upwards of eight millions
of dollars—principal and interest, of
the public debt exclusive of upwards
of one million paid by the sale of bank
stock, and making in the whole a re-
duction of nearly five millions and a
half principal, and to have now in the
treasury four millions and a half of
dollars, which are in a course of ap-
plication to the further discharge of
debt, and current demands. Experi-
ence too, so far authorizes us to be-
lieve, if no extraordinary event su-
pervenes, and the expences which will
be actually incurred shall not be great-
er than were contemplated by congress
at their last session, that we shall not
be disappointed in the expectations
then formed. But nevertheless, as the
effect of peace on the amount of duties
is not yet fully ascertained, it is more
necessary to practise every useful eco-
nomy, and to incur no expence, which
may be avoided without prejudice.

The collection of the internal taxes
having been completed in some of the
states, the officers employed in it are of
course out of commission. In others
they will be so shortly. But in a few,
where the arrangements for the direct
tax had been retarded, it will still be
some time before the system is closed.
It has not yet been thought neces-
sary to employ the agent authorized by
an act of the last session, for transac-
ting business in Europe relative to debts
and loans. Nor have we used the
power conferred by the same act, of
prolonging the foreign debt by re-loans,
and of redeeming instead thereof, an
equal sum of the Domestic Debt. Should
however the difficulties of remittance
on so large a scale, render it
necessary at any time, the power shall
be executed, and the money thus un-
employed abroad shall, in conformity
with that law, be faithfully applied
herein an equivalent extinction of Do-
mestic Debt. When effects so salutary

result from the plans you have already
functioned, when merely by avoiding
false objects of expence, we are able
without a direct tax, without internal
taxes, and without borrowing, to make
large and effectual payments towards
the discharge of our public debt,
and the emancipation of our posterity
from that mortal canker, it is an en-
couragement, fellow citizens, of the
highest order, to proceed as we have
begun in substituting economy for
taxation, & in pursuing what is useful
for a nation placed as we are, rather
than what is practised by others under
different circumstances. And when-
soever we are destined to meet events
which shall call forth all the energies
of our countrymen, we have the firm-
est reliance on those energies, and the
comfort of leaving for calls like these,
the extraordinary resources of loans &
internal taxes. In the mean time, by
payments of the principal of our debt,
we are liberating, annually, portions
of the external taxes, and forming
from them a growing fund, still fur-
ther to lessen the necessity of recurring
to extraordinary resources.

The usual account of receipts and
expenditures for the last year, with an
estimate of the expences of the ensuing
one, will be laid before you by the Se-
cretary of the Treasury.

No change being deemed necessary in
our military establishment, an esti-
mate of the expences for the ensuing
year, on its present footing, as also of
the sums to be employed in fortifica-
tions, and other objects within that de-
partment, has been prepared by the
Secretary at War, and will make a
part of the general estimates which
will be presented to you.

Considering that our regular troops
are employed for local purposes, and
that the militia is our general reliance
for great and sudden emergencies, you
will doubtless think this institution
worthy of a review, and give it those
improvements of which you find it sus-
ceptible.

Estimates for the Naval depart-
ment, prepared by the Secretary of
the Navy for another year, will in
like manner be communicated with
the general estimates. A small force
in the Mediterranean will still be neces-
sary to restrain the Tripoline cruisers;
and the uncertain tenure of peace with
some other of the Barbary powers, may
eventually require that force to be
augmented. The necessity of pro-
curing some smaller vessels for that
service, will raise the estimate; but the
difference in their maintenance will
soon make it a measure of economy.

Prefuming it will be deemed exp-
edient to expend annually a convenient
sum towards providing the naval de-
fence, which our situation may re-
quire, I cannot but recommend that
the first appropriations for that pur-
pose, may go to the saving what we
already possess. No cares, no atten-
tions, can preserve vessels from rapid
decay, which lie in water, and expo-
sed to the sun. These decays require
great & constant repairs, & will con-
sume, if continued, a great portion of
the monies destined to naval purposes.
To avoid this waste of our resources,
it is proposed to add to our navy yard
here, a Dock within which our pre-
sent vessels may be laid up dry, and
under cover from the sun. Under
these circumstances, experience proves
that works of wood will remain scarce-
ly at all affected by time. The great
abundance of running water which
this situation possesses, at heights far
above the level of the tide, if em-
ployed as is practised for lock naviga-
tion, furnishes the means for raising
and laying up our vessels, on a dry
and sheltered bed. And should the mea-
sure be found useful here, similar de-
positories for lying up, as well as for
building and repairing vessels, may
hereafter be undertaken at other na-
vy yards, offering the same means.
The plans and estimates of the work,
prepared by a person of skill and ex-
perience, will be presented to you,
without delay, and from these it will
be seen that scarcely more than has
been the cost of one vessel is necessary
to save the whole, and that the annual
sum to be employed towards its com-
pletion may be adapted to the views
of the legislature as to naval expendi-
ture.

To cultivate peace and maintain com-
merce and navigation in all their lawful
enterprises; to suffer our fisheries as usu-
ally to navigation, and for the pur-

ture of man, and protect the manufac-
tures adapted to our circumstances; to
preserve the faith of the nation by an
exact discharge of its debt and contracts;
to expend the public money with the same
care and economy we would practise
with our own; and impose on our citi-
zens no unnecessary burthens; to keep in
all things within the pale of our Con-
stitutional Powers and cherish the free-
alunion, as the only rock of safety; these,
fellow Citizens, are the land marks by
which we are to guide ourselves in all
our proceedings. By continuing to make
these our rule of action, we shall an-
swer to our countrymen the true prin-
ciples of their Constitution, and promote an
union of sentiment and of action, equally
auspicious to their happiness and safety.
On my part you may count on a cordial con-
currence in every measure for the public
good; and on all the information I possess
which may enable you to discharge to ad-
vantage the high functions with which you
are invested by your Country.

TH. JEFFERSON.

December 15th, 1802.

In a conversation between some gen-
tlemen, a short time since, upon the si-
tuation of France in regard to her form
of government, one making a very
common remark, that Bonaparte stood
in the situation of Julius Cæsar, and
that he also might find a Brutus; was
immediately answered by another, then
I sincerely pray, that Brutus may meet
another Anthony.

G. U. S.

Died, on Saturday last, after a short
illness, Mrs. BORDLEY, consort of
Dr. JAMES BORDLEY, of Talbot
county.

JAMES TROTCH,
Clock and Watch Maker,
EASTON.

THE subscriber having purchased the
stock and materials of Mr. Benja-
min Willmott, intends carrying on the a-
bove business, in all its various branches,
and from his knowledge in the line of his
profession, and a determination to pay the
strictest attention to such orders as he may
be favoured with hopes to render general
satisfaction.

CLOCKS MADE & REPAIRED
BY THE YEAR.

The subscriber takes the liberty of recom-
mending to the attention of the public, and
his friends in particular, Mr. James Trotch
who will continue the Watch and Clock
Making Business in the shop that he occu-
pies.

BENJAMIN WILLMOTT.
Easton, Dec. 26, 1802. 12 m. — 49.

TO BE SOLD.
A public window, on the Farm call-
ed Thomas's, on Wednesday the 5th
January next, the following property
viz.

One Coach and horses, about four hun-
dred barrels of corn, horses, oxen, and
farming utensils. All the property of the
late Mrs. Rebecca Goldsborough deceased.
Cash will be required for all sums under 5
pounds. A credit of nine months will be
given on all over the stipulated sum—the
purchaser giving bond and security to be
approved of by the subscriber.

CHARLES GOLDSBOROUGH, Ex'r.
of Rebecca Goldsborough, deceased.
Pleasant Vally.
December 20th, 1802. } — 49.

FOR SALE,
TWO Hundred Fifty Barrels of In-
dian Corn.
CHARLES HOBBS.
Head of Wye, T. County, }
December 20th, 1802. } 3m — 49

WAS committed to Dorchester Coun-
ty goal on the 19th day of Octo-
ber, a negro man, about five feet high,
nine inches high, who calls himself William,
and says he is a free man, that he was
born free in the state of Virginia, but as
there is suspicion that he is a slave, the
owner is desired to come forward and pay
the charges of said commitment, otherwise
he will be sold for the same.
EZEKIEL RICHARDSON, Sheriff.
December, 2d, 1802. } 3m — 47.

TO RENT
FOR the ensuing year a House and
Lot, together with a Blacksmiths
Shop with Tools complete.
GEORGE ROBERTS.
December 4, 1802. } 4 — 47

Notice.

THIS is to give notice that the subscriber, of Dorchester county, has obtained from the Orphans Court of the said county in Maryland, Letters of Administration de bonis non on the personal estate of Nathaniel Manning, late of the said county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber at or before the 30th of March next, to receive their distribution of assets in the hands of the subscriber, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

JOSEPH ENNALS.

Sept. 23, 1802.

THE subscribers have just received **COLOGNE MILL STONES**, from three feet 6, to 4 feet 8 inches; French and Nova-Scotia Plaster, which may be had of them ground, or in the lump. They have also on hand best Lancaster county clover seed; brown figures of the first quality by the barrel or Hhd. Bar Iron, Steel of all kinds, &c. &c. &c.

JE. HOLLINGSWORTH & SON.

Baltimore, County wharf.
October 2, 1802.

Postponement.

The sale of the following valuable property is postponed until Monday the 10th day of Jan. next, when it will be sold on the premises in Small Lots of about thirty acres, except the lower part with the Improvements which will contain about 150 acres. The Lots will be laid off to front the road leading to Bailey's Neck and the creek. Terms of sale as before mentioned. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

J. H.

Valuable Land for Sale.

The subscriber will offer for sale at Public Vendue on Thursday the 14th December next, at Mr. Prince's Tavern, Easton.

THAT valuable Farm being formerly a part of Peach Blossom estate, and now the property of Gr. Ham Haskins & Co. containing 350 acres lying on the main Road within three and a half miles of Easton, on the Branch of Third Haven, running up to Peach Blossom, bounded on one side by the creek, two sides by the main road and the other by an established fence between that & Parrot's land in Bailey's Neck, the cleared land lays on the creek, by which much fencing is saved; In point of situation there are few farms that have greater advantages than this, laying on navigable water sufficient for a vessel of 2000 bushels burthen to load at the landing, and abounding in fish, oysters and wild fowl in their season. The improvements are a tolerable good frame dwelling house, kitchen, meat house and a good barn, a small apple orchard, &c. about one half is wood land, the greater part of which is heavily covered with white and red oak, hickory and black walnut, and there is within a convenient distance of the house a never failing spring of excellent water.

The terms of sale are one fourth cash, and the remaining three fourth in three equal annual instalments with interest from the day of sale, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

JOSEPH HASKINS.

for G. Haskins, & Co.

November 14, 1802.

By order of the Orphans Court of Somerset county.

THIS is to give notice that the subscribers has obtained from the Orphans Court of Somerset county, in the state of Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of William Nutter, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to bring theirs in legally authenticated to the subscribers on or before the 15th day of June next, otherwise by law they may be excluded.

HENRY E. BAYLY
AND WIFE.
JOHN DANBUTH.

Valuable Medicines.

FOR SALE

By Dr. John Stevens, Junr. Boston, Ferguson and Reed, Cambridge, and James Clayland, Centreville.

The Public are respectfully informed that LEE & CO. and the Agents of their appointment, will in future keep constant supply of the following MEDICINES, which are in high esteem, and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the Drugs of which they are compounded, could be purchased at a retail store.

HAMILTON'S

Essence & Extract of Mustard;

A safe and effectual remedy for

Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Palsy, Lumbago, Numbness, White Swellings, Chills, Sprains, Bruises, Pain in the Face and Neck, &c.

This valuable remedy is prepared both in a fluid state and in pills, and has excellently adapted both for external and internal use.

The Pills operate mildly by urine, and by insensible perspiration, expelling the superfluous and morbid humors; they are highly cordial to the stomach, create appetite, aid digestion, remove flatulency, and cold or windy complaints in the stomach and bowels.

The essence is a wonderful assistant to the pills in Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, and Palsy—and by its peculiar penetrating and dispersing quality, removes the most violent sprains, bruises, numbness, stiffness of the neck, joints, &c. swelled faces, head ache, indurated breasts, white swellings, frozen limbs, &c. and will infallibly prevent the ill effects of wet or damp in the feet.

Some may be surprised that this medicine should be prescribed with equal success in such a variety of cases, but this surprise will cease when it is recollected that all these complaints result from the same cause—a slowness in the circulation of the lymph or obstructions in the lymphatic vessels.

From Dr. Weatherburn.

Wythe County, (Virginia.)

GENTLEMEN,

I purchased at your shop the preparations you call Hamilton's Essence or Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a Chronic Rheumatism (of that kind named Sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had labored for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate disease. If you think this letter useful, you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

P. WEATHERBURN.

JOHN HOVER, rope maker, South Second street, between Mary and Christian streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily makes oath as follows, namely—that his wife, Mary Hover, was so severely afflicted with violent Rheumatism, very dangerously situated, the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, & every probable remedy attempted, when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of Health and strength.

JOHN HOVER.

Sworn and subscribed before Ebenezer Ferguson, esq. one of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia county.

"An Ounce of Prevention is worth a Pound of Cure."

For the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills.

The operation of these Pills is perfect.

It will, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretion—to restore and amend the appetite—to produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold if taken on its first appearance—they are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—sickness at the stomach and severe head ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured, and carefully preserved for use by every seaman.

HAHN'S

TRUE AND GENUINE

German Corn Plaster.

An infallible remedy for Corns, speedily removing them, root and branch, without giving pain.

GENUINE

Persian Lotion.

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammation, redness, scars, warts, ring worms, sun burn, prickly heat, &c. The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding the natural, insensible perspiration, which is essential to health, yet its effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER

FOR THE

Teeth and Gums.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimonious lime and foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

HAHN'S

Genuine Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effects of natural weakness or of accident, speedily removing inflammation, discharges of rheum, dandruff, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles, & fevers, and wonderfully strengthening the weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered, which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT

FOR THE

Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with the most perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury or any dangerous ingredients whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the exhibition of other remedies.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

The Damask Lip Salve,

Is recommended (particularly to the Ladies) as an elegant and pleasant preparation for chapped and sore lips, and every blemish and inconvenience occasioned by colds, fevers, &c. speedily restoring a beautiful rosy color and delicate softness to the lips.

INFALLIBLE

Ague and Fever Drops.

For the cure of Agues, Remittent & Intermittent Fevers.

Intermittent Fevers.

Thousands can testify their being cured by these drops, after the bark & every other medicine has proved ineffectual; & not one in a hundred has had occasion to take more than one, & numbers not less a bottle.

VENEREAL DISEASE.

Those whom this may unfortunately concern, are informed that a fresh supply has now been received of

THE PATENT

Indian Vegetable Specific,

Prepared by Dr. Leroux.

The experience of several thousand who have been cured by this medicine (a great proportion of them after the skill of eminent physicians had proved ineffectual) demonstrate its efficacy in expelling the venereal poison, however deeply rooted in the constitution, & in counteracting those dreadful effects which often result from the improper use of mercury.

The mildness of the Vegetable Specific is equal to its surprising efficacy, its operation is so gentle that it is given to the most delicate patients in a state of pregnancy, with the utmost safety, & performs a cure without disturbing the system, or producing any of those disagreeable effects inseparable from the common remedies.

With the medicine is given a description of the symptoms which obtain in every stage of the disease, with copious directions for their treatment, so as to accomplish a perfect cure in the shortest time and least inconvenience possible.

Church's Cough Drops.

Gowland's Lotion;

Anderson's Pills.

Hooper's Pills, &c. &c.

June 12, 1802, if—21.

Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Worcester county in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the Estate of Levin Townsend, late of Worcester county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the first day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 14th day of Sept. 1802.
E. LIZ ABETH TOWNSEND, Ad'r

Notice.

THE subscriber being appointed Trustee for the creditors of Samuel Swan, of Easton, by the Honorable the Chancellor of Maryland—all persons indebted to the said Samuel Swan by bond, bill, note or account are desired to settle the same without delay, otherwise legal steps will be resorted to—by

RICHARD STANFIELD, Trustee for the creditors of Samuel Swan.
Easton, Nov. 29th, 1802. 3w—14.

Valuable Receipt for Sale.

THE subscriber offers to the public a most valuable Receipt for the TEETH and GUMS. In order that the same may be of more general utility, a subscription paper will be open in a few days at one dollar each person, to the number of sixty, when the same will be delivered to each subscriber in a printed copy, from the original. The Dutches of Devonshire, in presence of the subscriber, gave M. Raspaneau sixty guineas for the above Receipt.

JOHN WEBLEY.

Easton, Nov. 23, 1802.
N. B. On a close of the subscription the original shall be for inspection of the subscribers.

December.

At the request of John Webley, of Easton; I do hereby certify that, I have seen and examined Mr. Webley's Receipt for the Gums and Teeth, that I believe the ingredients when united into a compound, will not be injurious to the teeth, but on the contrary, will tend, by their astringent quality, to strengthen the gums, and retain the teeth more firmly in their sockets.

R. LUCIANAN.



EASTERN SHORE

INTELLIGENCE.

(Vol. XIIIth.)

TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 28, 1802.

(No. 650.)

EASTON—(Maryland.) PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY JAMES COWAN.

Address of Governor S. CLAY to the
Constitution of the North Western Ter-
ritory.

Mr. President, and
Gentlemen of the Convention,

You are now an organized body & I am happy that you are so, in what-
ever manner it may have been effected.
As the act of Congress had not pre-
scribed the manner, I came to clear the
difficulty;—you got over it with, at my
assistance, and I am perfectly satisfied;
but before you proceed to business, I
request to be heard a few words.

When I look round upon this as-
sembly, and consider the purpose for
which it is convened, and carry back
my thoughts for fourteen years when
the affairs of this country were com-
mitted to me—when your numbers
were only about thirty men—a wilder-
ness before them to subdue, and fur-
rounded by numerous tribes of savages
who, though at peace, were far from
possessing friendly dispositions, & soon
afterwards at open war, I am filled with
astonishment and promised gratitude,
to the Almighty Ruler of the Universe
who led them through all the difficul-
ties they had to encounter, & has made
of that small handful a great people &
brought them to that point from which
they are to take their station on the
theatre of America as a nation.—To
you gentlemen, as their representatives
it belongs, if you think proper to take
it upon yourselves to form for them the
constitution, which, while it secures
their political liberty, is to be the foun-
dation of their welfare and respectabil-
ity. The task is arduous as it is impor-
tant, and it cannot be doubted that
you will bring to it patient and can-
did investigation, true patriotism, and
mutual good will and concordance.
To the present moment, gentlemen, I
have looked forward with pleasing
hopes, though not without a mixture
of fear and anxiety, and my endeavours
have not been wanting to lay a founda-
tion for the great work before you, in
morals and in regard to the institutions
of religion, for it is an eternal truth,
that without morality there can be no
religion, and without religion no people
can be happy. My feelings gentle-
men, you can appreciate, for most of
you are fathers. They have been
those of a father, who saw the day
drawing nigh which was to send a son
over whose education he had long
watched with all the varied emotions
of parental affection, into a world
where dangers awaited him at every
step, and where the first step would
probably be decisive of his future for-
tune.—These cares and anxieties for
your constituents, gentlemen have oc-
cupied a considerable portion of my
life, and have cost me many a restless
day and sleepless night, but the plea-
sure I have in reflecting that they were
not entirely thrown away is very great.
It pleased God to favour my endeavours
and make me frequently, the in-
strument of good to them, and of averting
the evils that hung over them.

It is, gentlemen, too much the fa-
shion of the times to complain of op-
pression when none is felt. The
frame of your present government, it
is true, is not so popular as that of
the greater part of the United States,
or as you may have wished but it is as
much so as is consistent with the co-
lonial state and I can with honest pride
assert and for the truth of the assertion
I appeal to the whole people, that it

has been administered with one single
view, the good of the whole, so far as
it depended upon me the laws have
been executed faithfully and without
rigor, and by gentle means the spirit
of obedience to them and a love of
order, without which civil society
cannot subsist, has been endeavoured
to be introduced. It was my duty to
procure the good of the whole people
and it has been my only ambition to
perform that duty. Errors no doubt I
have fallen into. They will be judged
with candor, and viewed, I trust, with
even indulgence.

I could indeed have wished, gentlemen
that our political burque had been to launch
in gentler weather and under better auspi-
ces, for I see a storm approaching, in
which, if she be not overlet the may
at least suffer damage. Party rage is
stalking with destructive strides over
the whole continent. That b. f. f. f.
spirit destroyed all the ancient repub-
lics, and the United States seem to be
running the same career that ruined them
with a degree of rapidity truly alarming
to every reflecting mind. But she is on
the way and cannot be stopped. May
that gracious being, in whose hands are
the issues of all things, shed the kindest
influence upon her, and while she will
add to the number of confederated
states in the world, of bringing the
whole back to the genuine love of their
country and of each other, and may he in-
spire each of you, gentlemen, with the
spirit of your station and pour out up-
on you that wisdom which is necessary
to the conducting the business en-
trusted to you, to a happy end.

It would be the height of improprie-
ty in me to attempt to direct you in
your deliberations; but I may be allow-
ed to offer you some advice. The act
of congress under which you are con-
vened has determined the object on
which they are first to be employed,
to wit, whether it be or be not expedi-
ent at this time to form a constitution
and frame of government. That be-
ing determined in the affirmative,
which I presume it will be you are at li-
berty to proceed and make the consti-
tution, or to pass an ordinance for the
election of representatives for that pur-
pose. But you are further at liberty,
gentlemen to confine the constitution
to be made, what is called the eastern
division of the Territory or to extend it
to the whole territory. That the peo-
ple of the territory should form a con-
stitution and a constitution, needed no
act of congress. To pretend to autho-
rize it was on their part, an interfer-
ence with the internal affairs of the
country, which they had neither the
power nor the right to make. The act
is not binding on the people and is in
truth a nullity & could it be brought
before that tribunal where acts of con-
gress can be tried would be declared a
nullity. To all acts of congress that
respect the United States, (they can
make no other) in their corporate capa-
city, and which are extended by ex-
press words to the Territory, we are
bound to yield obedience. For all in-
ternal affairs we have a complete le-
gislation of our own, and in them, are
no more bound by an act of congress,
than we would be bound by an edict of
the first consul of France. Had such
an attempt been made upon any of the
United States, in their separate capa-
city, the act would have been spurned
from them with indignation. We I
trust, also know our rights and will
support them, & being assembled, gen-
tlemen as a convention, no matter by

what means, it was brought about, you
may do whatever appears, as freely as
if congress had never interfered in the
matter, and it may be a strong motive
to you for so acting, that by the very
act about five thousand people are de-
vested of the rights they were in pos-
session of, without a hearing—bartered
away, like sheep in a market—trans-
ferred to another government, and
thrown back in the stage of it which
has been loaded with every epithet of
opprobrium which the English lan-
guage affords. But that act holds out
certain propositions, which were, no
doubt expected to operate upon you, &
by some have been thought to be ad-
vantageous.

The first is that the section No. 16 in
every township, shall be granted to the
inhabitants of such townships for the
use of schools. It is to be observed
that the section No. 16 in every town-
ship are already given for the use of
schools, in as complete a manner as
they could now be granted by the con-
gress. All that is wanting is an act
to authorize the President to make pa-
tents and that would be wanting were
they now to be given by act of congress.
The grant of this section was a part of
the terms on which the country was
settled and they cannot be refused
without the contract has been compelled
with our part, and if the congress
has either granted, sold or otherwise
disposed of any of them, the act is void.
The second proposition is that the salt
springs with the sections which includes
them, near to the Scioto and Musking-
um rivers shall be granted to the state
for the use of the people provided the
legislature shall never sell or lease the
same for a longer term than ten years.
It is a happy thing for us that provi-
dence have been pleased to place an ar-
ricle to necessary to the life of man as
it is in the bosom of our country.—

These springs have been worked for a
great many years and though nothing
has been paid for the privilege of work-
ing them, salt has always been extreme-
ly dear; now unless the person to
whom they may be leased paid for their
lease, no revenue can be derived from
these salt springs, and if they do pay
for them, the amount paid, and proba-
bly much more will be laid upon the
salt, so that instead of a benefit,
this gift would prove an injury, and an
injury that would fall unequally. The
whole people in whom the rent would
accrue, would reap a very small advan-
tage at the expense of those who, from
their local situation, must depend on
those springs for their salt. The third
is, that the twentieth part of the net
proceeds of the lands within the state
sold or to be sold after the 20th of June
last, shall be applied to the lying out
and making roads from the navigable
waters emptying into the Atlantic, to
the Ohio, to the state and through it.
This proposition is a mere illusion.—
It holds out the prospect of an advan-
tage that never will be realized. The
application of the money is to be
made by congress, in which we shall
have very little weight, at any rate, &
it is coupled with conditions that would
defeat it while they insult us. The
first condition is, that until another
census, that is for nearly nine years
to come, we shall submit to have only
one member in the house of represen-
tatives of the United States.—The
next is, that every and each tract of
land, sold as aforesaid, (the twentieth
part of the price of which is to be laid
out on roads) shall be exempt from e-

very species of taxation by authority of
the state, whether for state, county,
township, or any other purpose what-
ever. The state shall derive no aid,
as to revenue, from those lands. While
they may be taxed by congress for the
express purpose of raising a revenue.
But those lands are solemnly pledged
for the redemption of the public debt
a proportion of which we must pay.—
The money then pretended to be given
by congress, for roads, if congress had
the right to apply it, which they had
not, must come from ourselves; but
where are we to find it? The refer-
vation amount to a great part of the
soil and are not subject to taxation.—
The lands sold after the 20th of June
last, if you close with this proposition,
will not be subject to taxation for five
years, and what is there besides, ex-
cept a very small moveable property in
a country without trade, from whence
your revenue is to be derived, and that
moveable property taxed already as
high as it can possibly bear, for coun-
ty and township purposes. It is evident
that the whole expense of the govern-
ment must be laid upon the lands appro-
priated before the 20th June last, for
experience has taught us that we have
no other resource but land tax; but such
a land tax would fall so unequally, it
would never be borne. But, gentle-
men, why are conditions attempted to
be imposed upon us, before we can ob-
tain a right which is ours by nature
and by compact? Were conditions im-
posed upon Vermont or upon Tennessee,
before they could be admitted into the
Union? There were none attempted.
Why then this odious distinction in
our case? It is past a doubt that the
Territory contains the number of peo-
ple, which, by compact with the U-
nited States, or the terms of settle-
ment, is necessary to entitle it to be-
come a state and a member of the uni-
on, on an equal footing with the ori-
ginal states; and the gentlemen in con-
gress who brought forward and advo-
cated those propositions, admitted that
if there was not the number at that
time, there certainly would be before
another session of congress, and that
then was the only time to saddle us
with conditions, or as they termed it,
to make a good bargain with us, for if
once we had the necessary number, it
would be no longer in their pow-
er.

Form the gentlemen, or direct a
new election for the purpose, a consti-
tution for the whole territory—assert
your right to a full representation in
the councils of the nation—direct the
legislature forthwith, to cause a census
to be taken, it will not require much
time if set about in earnest. Let your
representatives go forward with that
in their hands, and demand the admis-
sion of the territory as a state. It will
not, it cannot be refused. But sup-
pose it should be refused, it would not
effect your government, or any thing
you had done to organize it. That
would go on equally well and perhaps
better. It was I think eight years af-
ter the people of Vermont had formed
their government, and exercised all the
powers of an independent state, be-
fore it was admitted into the union.
The government was not retarded a
single moment on that account. It
would be incomparably better that we
should be deprived of a share in the na-
tional councils for a session or two, or
even for years, than that we should be
degraded to an unequal share in them
for nine years; but it will not happen

We have the means in our land to bring a Declaration of war against the United States, by the Emperor of Morocco. If we should be forced to use them. If we submit to the degradation we shall be trodden upon, and what is worse, we shall deserve to be trodden upon. I will leave these reflections on your table, gentlemen, to be made what use of you may think proper.

Ar. St. CLAIR.

American Intelligence.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.

IMPORTANT.

To the politeness of Mr. Rofs, who arrived here yesterday in the brig Olivia, from Cape Francois, we are indebted for the following interesting news from that quarter.

That all the ports on the north side of the island except the Cape, had been evacuated by the French troops—and that all the ports on the west side except Port-au-Prince and St. Marks, had also been evacuated—most of the French troops being concentrated at the Cape.

That the Cape was attacked by the Brigands on the 14th, and again on the 26th of October, when they took possession of all the outer forts—and it was supposed would finally succeed in reconquering the island.

That General Desfilines was killed in the attack on St. Marks; and that all the other Black generals had gone over, and joined the Brigands.

That on the 31 of November GENERAL LE CLERC BREATHED HIS LAST—the next day his body was embalmed, and put on board the Swiftsure, of 74 guns; and on the 9th sailed for France, under a most tremendous discharge of cannon from the ships of war in port, consisting of two 80 guns ships, two 74's, three frigates two corvettes, and several others.

The General Rochambeau had succeeded Le Clerc; and when the Olivia came out, saw a 74 beating up for the Cape having the successor of Gen. Le Clerc on board; and

That from the 18th to the 30th of October, the stench arising from the dead bodies in the harbour of the Cape was inconceivably great, there having been hundreds of Blacks destroyed by throwing them into the sea from on board of vessels.

Here let the reader pause, and his imagination will not require the aid of description to give him an idea of the distressed situation of this ill-fated Island!

The embargo, which had existed for a month, was taken off; but there was still a difficulty in getting away; and it was supposed the embargo would be renewed. December 14.

Yesterday morning arrived here the schooner Roebuck, Capt. Dawson, in 52 days from Gibraltar. Capt. Dawson informs us, that on the 11th October, a great battle took place on board the English Squadron at Gibraltar—they were continually employed, day and night, taking in provisions and water, for a six months cruise. When this work of preparation was completed, they sailed in a great hurry up to the East, with a strong head wind. The Squadron consisted of six 74's and a brig. Their destination was unknown.

When Captain Dawson was coming out, he met an English cutter with dispatches for Gibraltar.

There had not, Capt. D. informs us, been a Convoy given to American vessels for 12 weeks.

Two Swedish vessels had been taken off Cape Palos the last of September by Tripolitan Cruizers.

On the 12th of Sept. the Tripolitans at Gibraltar applied to the Governor, (Prince Edward) for permission to stop the United States frigate Adams from leaving the port which he refused to do and gave notice of it to Capt. Campbell, who at 6 P. M. that day got his frigate under way, and has since continued cruising between Gibraltar and Agexiras.

On the 16th of October the Tripolitans had obtained a passport from the Emperor of Morocco, which was signed by all the Christian Consuls in his dominions, in order to obtain a release from blockade of the Tripolitan Cruizers at Gibraltar. They were preparing for sea, and it was expected they would not be molested by the American Squadron, on the ground that any hostile measures on the part of the American Squadron, would be a cause of

On the 18th of October, an English Cutter of 14 guns, blew up at Gibraltar, which was caused by two boys carelessly playing with a candle, who unfortunately perished.

This information was obtained from an officer of the ship Molly, of Philadelphia, condemned by the Spanish Government.

December 15.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Just as our paper was going to press we received Greenock papers to the 2d ult. inclusive, by the ship Lydia, Treadwell. The affairs of Europe are continually assuming a more warlike appearance. Every officer in England, on leave of absence belonging to the corps at Malta and in Egypt, has been ordered to join his corps without delay. All the packets at Falmouth were under sailing orders; and the greatest bustle and activity prevailed in the different ports.

In addition to our intelligence of yesterday respecting St. Domingo, we learn by a gentleman who came passenger in the brig Olivia that Gen. Le Clerc fell a victim to the Yellow Fever on the 3d November, after about a week's illness; and that on the 9th his body, after being embalmed, was put on board the ship Swiftsure of 74 guns, which sailed the same day for France, accompanied by his lady and family. On the death of Le Clerc an invitation was sent to Port Republicain to General Rochambeau to take to the command at the Cape. The Olivia on her departure passed the vessel which had the general on board. Christophe, Desfilines, and Clervaux had revolted from the French. Desfilines was killed in an attack upon St. Marc's; and Christophe was wounded in an engagement at the Cape, in which the negroes sustained considerable loss. All the ports of the north and west sides of the island, excepting Cape Francois St. Marc, and Port Republicain, were evacuated. The number of French troops at the Cape is estimated at 3000, regular and well disciplined. Business very dull at every port in the island. The embargo recently laid upon American vessels was taken off.

CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, December 13, 1802.

Mr. Davenport, from the committee of revision and unfinished business made a report in part.

Tuesday, December 14.

A message was received from the senate, informing the house that they had made a quorum, and had chosen Stephen R. Bradley president pro tempore, in the absence of the vice president of the United States, and were ready to proceed to business.

On motion of Mr. Dawson, resolved, that a committee be appointed on the part of this house, to unite with a committee on the part of the senate, to wait upon the president of the United States, & inform him that the two houses have formed, and are ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make to them.

Mr. Dawson, Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Van Ness, appointed the committee.

A message was received from the senate, advising the house, that they had passed a similar resolution and had appointed on their part, a committee, consisting of Mr. Wright and Mr. Theodore Foster.

Mr. Dennis stated, that he understood that at the same time that this house had passed a resolution for the appointment of a committee to join a committee of the senate to wait on the President, the senate had passed a resolution to the same effect. There appeared to be two concurrent resolutions, each originated in one house but neither of them was acted upon by the other. He, therefore, moved a concurrence on the part of the house in the resolution of the senate.—Agreed to.

The house took up the motion, made four days since by Mr. Gregg, for the appointment of two chaplains, of different denominations, to interchange weekly.

Mr. Davis expressed himself against the resolution.

It was defended by Messrs. Dennis, Griswold, Nicholson, Smilie, Claibourne and Elmer.

Mr. Dennis moved to strike out "of different denominations." This motion was supported by Mr. Smilie, and opposed by Messrs. Nicholson, Elmer, and Claibourne—Lost, ayes 24.

The resolution was then agreed to, without amendment.

Mr. Alston moved that a committee be appointed to enquire and report what alterations may be necessary in the acts for the establishment of post offices and post roads, with power to report by bill or otherwise.

Committee of seven appointed.

Mr. Davis moved that the committee appointed on post offices and post roads be instructed to enquire into the expediency of making provision by law, to prevent post masters from becoming contractors for carrying the mail. Agreed to.

Mr. Dawson, from the committee appointed to wait upon the President, reported, that they had delivered the message of the house to the President, who replied, that he would make his communication to congress by message to-morrow.

Dr. Mitchell gave notice that immediately after the receipt of the President's message, he should offer a specific motion on the subject of French spoliations.

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Monday December 13.

Seventeen members constituting a quorum attended.

Whereupon the senate proceeded, in the absence of the Vice President, to the choice of a President pro tempore.

On the 1st ballot, general Bradley, of Vermont, had 8 votes, Mr. Tracey of Connecticut, 7, Mr. Baldwin 1, and Mr. Logan 1.—No election, a majority being requisite.

On 2d ballot, votes same as on the 1st ballot.

On 3d ballot, votes as on the 1st ballot.

On 4th ballot, Mr. Bradley had 8 votes, Mr. Tracey seven, and two blank votes. No election. Adjourned.

Tuesday December 14.

Eighteen members present. Stephen R. Bradley, was chosen President pro tempore.—Mr. Bradley had 9, and Mr. Tracey, 7 votes.

On the election of the President, Mr. Bradley withdrew and nine became a majority of the members present.

The rev. Dr. Gautt was chosen Chaplain; 10 members voting for him.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber living in Prince's Anne, Somerset county, on Monday the 8th of November last, a stout well made Negro Woman, named Sylvia, about twenty years of age, dark complexion, but not black, had on her head when she went away a green silk handkerchief with a pink border, and carried with her among other things a nice black shade, a purple handkerchief, a red stuff petticoat, a muslin habit and a great deal of other fine and valuable to mention. Any person who apprehends the said Negro and secures her so that I may get her again shall receive the sum of Twenty Dollars, and if brought home the above reward.

WILLIAM DONE.

December 10, 1802.

ALL persons indebted to the late Firm of Edmondson and Prichard are requested to come forward and make immediate payment to the subscriber, as indulgence cannot be given any longer.

F. EDMONDSON,

Surviving Partner of Edmondson & Prichard.

TO RENT

FOR the ensuing year, a House and Lot, together with a Blacksmiths Shop with Tools complete.

GEORGE ROBERTS.

December 4, 1802.

FOR SALE,

TWO Hundred & fifty Barrels of Indian Corn.

CHARLES HOBBS.

Head of Wye, T. County.

December 20th, 1802.

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THE HERALD.

EASTON,

TUESDAY MORNING, Dec. 28.

Letter to the Editors of the American.

ANNA POLIS, 16th December, 1802.

I embrace this favorable opportunity to inform you that the house of delegates have this day passed the district bill, by which Baltimore county and city, will each have one representative in the Congress of the United States.

Said act divides the state of Maryland into seventeen districts, eight congressional and nine electoral—they are as follows, viz:

CONGRESSIONAL—

- 1st. District—St. Mary's, Charles, & Calvert counties.
- 2d. Prince George's, Ann Arundel, with the city of Annapolis.
- 3d. Montgomery and part of Frederick, eastward of Monocacy.
- 4th. Remainder of Frederick, Washington and Allegany.
- 5th. Baltimore city and county, two representatives.
- 6th. Hartford, Cecil and Kent.
- 7th. Queen Ann's, Caroline and Talbot.
- 8th. Dorset, Somerset, and Worcester.

ELECTORAL—

- 1st. District—St. Mary's, Charles, and the fifth district of Prince George's county.
- 2d. Residue of Prince George, Calvert, and the second and fifth districts of Montgomery.
- 3d. Remainder of Montgomery, Ann Arundel, city of Annapolis and Baltimore county—two electors.
- 4th. Frederick, and Washington, & Allegany—two electors.
- 5th. Baltimore city.
- 6th. Hartford and Cecil.
- 7th. Kent and Queen Ann's.
- 8th. Talbot, Caroline and first election district of Dorset.
- 9th. Remainder of Dorset, Somerset and Worcester.

The Washington Jockey Club purse of 50 guineas was run for yesterday.—Five horses started. The principal dispute lay between Bonaparte, owned by Mr. Ridgely and the Republican President, owned by Mr. Ducker.—Bonaparte beat the two first heats.—The failure of the Republican President is attributed to bad management in the rider. The rider in excuse says, he could not govern his horse. This is very probable, but we hope is not ominous. The President was on the ground and appeared to wait the issue of the contest between the two champions, with much anxiety, and is said to have been a little disconcerted, when informed of it. His friend Paine was not with him. Particulars of the race in our next.

[Wash. Fed.]

HISTORY OF GENERAL WASHINGTON.

Gentlemen who hold subscription papers for publishing the above history, are requested to transmit lists of subscribers to the work, together with the advance money, on or before the 1st day of February next.

The books will be bound agreeable to the direction of subscribers, they being at the additional expense.

The printers of newspapers in the United States, will oblige the publisher, by inserting the above once or twice in their respective papers.

In a newspaper from the interior of this state, of the 13th ult. we find the editor calling on his subscribers for a little of the root of evil. Their payment would be easy indeed were they to construe his words as they stand.—He alludes evidently to a passage of scripture where it is said that the love of money is the root of all evil. The editor's market appears to be already glutted with this article. This mistake it is true is a very common one but not a very pardonable one: for writers who quote or allude to any book, and especially the bible, ought to do it with a scrupulous regard to correctness. It is no where said in scripture that money is the root of all evil, but merely the extensive and inordinate love of it. For money is most evidently a blessing since "at this season it would

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G. U. S.

We understand that there is good reason to consider the late measures of the intendant at New-Orleans as having originated entirely with himself, & as being of consequence, unauthorized by the Spanish government.

Among many circumstances indicative of this, are the decided opposition of the governor to the measures of the intendant; and the determination of the commercial tribunal not to carry his decree into effect.

From the steps, no doubt taken by our government, a rational expectation may be entertained that the decree will be revoked before it can have operated extensively to the injury of our trade on the Mississippi, as of the vast amount of produce floated down that river, no article of considerable value, besides cotton, is deposited at New-Orleans till February; and as that article not being perishable, will experience but small injury from a temporary detention at the Natchez.

[Nat. Intel.

Mr. Bradley, (brother to the assistant Post-Master-general, agent, from the general Post Office Department) left Columbia on Wednesday morning last, for Savannah, for the purpose, we understand, of viewing the roads, and determining on the practicability of forming a line of stages from Petersburg in Virginia, to Savannah in Georgia. It is said there is little doubt of the project being carried into effect.

Columbia Gaz.

TORIES! TORIES! TORIES!

You cannot look at a page in any democratic print but you see those frightful words. But what is a tory? Mr. Jefferson says "he who supports the existing government." Then our democrats have become tories. But the democrats assert that by tories they mean those who did not assist in our revolution. And they declare that those are all federalists. How does it happen then, ye intellectual striplings, that those states where there was in the time of the revolution scarcely a tory to be seen, are now mostly federal? And that those states in which tories most abounded are now democratic? In New-England there were but few, very few tories. New-England is decidedly federal. New-York, Virginia, Pennsylvania, & Georgia, were thronged with tories. They are now democratic. These are indubitable facts, and how do they accord with your infamous assertions? Besides, your Mr. Jefferson has raised more tories to office than did both Washington and Adams. Tench Coxe piloted the British into Philadelphia, he is now collector of the Revenue in Pennsylvania; George Stephens, was proscribed as a tory in Georgia. He is now an officer. Ludlow and Edgar of New-York; Brving of Bolton; Wilson of Worcester, and many others, have been appointed since Jefferson was president, all acknowledged tories. You cannot mention as many tories who held offices under the former administration, is not Jefferson then the patron of tories? And do you, Duane when in one hand you grasp your 11,000 dollars, and with the other write against tories, remember that while America struggled for freedom, you was a Briton, aiding and assisting her oppressors?—And you, Holt and Mitchell, ought to blush, when you extract into your vehicles of slander the nonsense of this Irish renegade.

COLLEGE OF NEW-JERSEY.

On Thursday the 25th ult. the winter Session of the institution commenced. The Rev. Dr. Green, acting as President in the absence of Dr. Smith, a committee of the board of Trustees and the faculty of the College received the students in the Hall at twelve o'clock. The regulations established by the faculty, in conformity to the revised laws, were explained by Dr. Green to the young gentlemen. The next day the students were again assembled, and in the presence of the same gentlemen, severally pledged their word and honour to obey the laws as they are required to do at the opening of each session by the new plan for the government of the College. The whole proceeding was solemn and im-

pressive, and we hope that we may now congratulate the parents in the U. S. that a Seminary exists under such regulations as will effectually secure not only the due improvement of their children in science—but also their characters, virtue and moral conduct.—Professor Thompson has also arrived & entered on the duties of his office—he is one of the most accomplished scholars in the U. S. and having devoted his life to the instruction of youth, is eminently qualified for his present employment. He is charged with the care of the two lower classes, and is to carry into effect the radical improvement in American education adopted recently and only in this College, of confining those Classes during the hours of study, to rooms to study under the eye of their instructor.

Upwards of forty new students were admitted and many more expected.—The Chambers of the Edifice are ready for their reception. In a word, this seminary, under the active administration of the present board of Trustees and Faculty, bids fair to rise from its ashes with additional lustre.—Its recent calamity has called for, and will secure the execution of a system of discipline before unknown, which promises all that the most anxious Parent could wish for on this interesting subject. Those who know the Gentlemen of the faculty, or shall read the laws of the institution, will see an ample pledge that this salutary course of discipline will be executed with that tenderness and affection which should be conspicuous in the management of youth.

Tren. Fed.

In the Legislature of North Carolina, Mr. Walker presented the memorial of John Stanly, praying that it may be recommended to his Excellency the Governor, to grant him a pardon on account of the fatal issue of his late duel with Gen. Spaight. This memorial was referred to a joint committee. The senate members are, Messrs. Carney, Turner, and Hatch: In the Commons, Messrs. Walker, Cameron and C. Jones.

Nat. Intel.

We understand that a committee have reported favorably for thememorial.

BURNING SWAMPS, &c.

At this time of the year it is a common practice to set fire to swamps and low grounds to subdue the roots and bushes. An experienced farmer pronounced on this practice, that it is a bad one. He says, it destroys roots; but it also destroys the fertility of the very best soil. The ashes, form a hard, four, barren pan; that, after two or three years, spoils the land. He advises to drain the swamps, and to cut off the bogs and roots, but to keep out fire. After a swamp has been burnt over, ploughing or spreading sand or gravel will prove the best way to recover it to fertility.

Pal.

PAINE'S SECOND LETTER.

Tom Paine has addressed a second letter to the people of the United States. It was almost impossible to have conceived that even Tom Paine could have been reduced to a state of mental degradation so low, and be so lost to all sense of duty and decorum, as to utter under the sanction of his name, such miserable scurrility; at which decency revolts; which even the street blackguards, who damn the gutter with his drunken carcase, would scarcely repeat and much less apply.—Surely temper, awkward hypocrisy, a head full of kings, queens and knaves; an impudent grubbing mole; shallow judgment, consummate vanity, the mighty arm of the East, an apostate, and a tool, are some of the epithets & qualities, which this friend of Mr. Jefferson has condescended to bestow on Mr. John Adams late president of the United States! If language could press due contempt we would strive to answer and expose this effervescence of madness and crime. But why should labour be exhausted on such an object & on such an occasion? If the people of the U. States are already so debased in their moral principles as to be wrought upon by such an instrument as Paine, no power on earth can prevent them from being lost in that abyss into which they are precipitating.

But if, as we believe, they possess principles too elevated and pure to rejoice at the prostration of whatever is virtuous and worthy, then this work needs not an antidote. Paine will sink in this country, as he has in Europe, below the level of the lowest of our species. But what sentiment will a discerning people entertain of the man, who, fully apprized of the excess of his depravity, solicited his return to this country and offered a national ship for his conveyance; has made him partaker of his table; and now uses his hand withered in the ways of vice, to direct a feeble shaft at the peace and fame of his rival? A temporary darkness may shut over the eyes of a people. Providence, for wise purposes suffers bad men to triumph together for a season. But it is a consolation to know, that their reign shall be short;—That justice though slow, will surely overtake them at last.

Virtue may be assailed, but never hurt;

Surprized by unjust force, but not enthralled.

Yea even that, which mischief meant most harm;—

But evil on itself shall back recoil.

If this fail

The pillared firmament is rottenness,

And earth's base built on stubble;

IT would be a waste of paper to retaliate on the Jacobins. Every body knows how habitual the business of deceit had become with them whilst France was at war. They puffed her battles, and won many victories for her when her troops had not fought the battles. For years together all the Jacobin accounts of French affairs were systematic and intentional falsehoods. Even yet they call Pickering a defaulter, and Nash, the pirate an America. These however, are they pleaders for truth, & who whine about the story of a negro invasion of South Carolina; as if it had been, what they certainly know it was not, a tale invented in New-York or Boston to incense the people against their still beloved France.

When accusing foes have no strong or proofs of their charges than such as these; it is evident their malice has been on the hunt for evidence and has not found it. The immense difference between the Federalists and Jacobins in point of truth and morals is apparent in every circumstance of any importance in their respective transactions. It would be no hard task to make that distinction so honorable to the Federalists, as manifestly clear in the superior regard of their newspapers for truth as in every thing else. The bold and profligate lies of the Jacobin Gazettes have not been exposed so fully in detail as the subject deserves. It is our intention, as leisure permits, to call our readers recollection from time to time to the Jacobin history of European and domestic events. Such a recital will show that they have lied upon plan. They intended to deceive and longed for an opportunity to betray.—There is no doubt several of them were in the pay of the French tyrants: Our Envoys were plainly told that France had a party in the United States stronger than the government. As they were paid for being infamous let them wear their infamy.

Died, a few days past, Mrs. CLAYLAND, consort of Mr. JOHN CLAYLAND, of Talbot county.

TO BE SOLD

THE subscriber's landed Estate on Wye River, which he has divided into several Lots for the convenience of purchasers, in each of them there is fresh & salt water with an abundance of wood and timber, in the largest lot which contains the Dwelling House, there must be three miles on the river, which serves as a safe inclosure without any rails, except three water fences, which is an immense saving of timber & trouble. To go into a minute description of this Estate he conceives unnecessary, as no person would probably purchase without viewing the premises. He can truly say its advantages are incalculable. A large deduction will be made for what money may be paid at the time of sale. For terms apply to.

WILLIAM HINDMAN,

Dec. 27, 1802.

WAS committed to Dorchester County goal on the 19th day of October, a negro man, about five feet eight or nine inches high, who calls himself William, and says he is a free man; that he was born free in the state of Virginia, but as there is suspicion that he is a slave, the owner is desired to come forward and pay the charges of said commitment, otherwise he will be sold for the same.

EZEKIEL RICHARDSON, Sheriff.

December, 2d, 1802.

IN CHANCERY.

December 7th, 1802.

ORDERED that the sale made by John Edmondson, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Robins Chamberlaine, shall be ratified and confirmed, after the 5th day of February next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once a week, in each of three successive weeks in Cowan's newspaper before the 15th day of January next.

The Report states that lots No. 2 and 3, part of Little England, containing 21 3/4 acres was sold for 475 dollars 67 cents, lot No. 3, 283 acres for 2090 dollars 81 cents, No. 4, 39 1/4 acres 314 dollars, lot No. 1, part of Londonderry, Canelius Coal Spring Addition and part of Surprise for 280 dollars, Nos. 2 and 6 for 180 dollars, No. 3 for 65 dollars, No. 4 65 dollars 90 cents, Nos. 6 and 7 for 267 dollars, No. 5 for 41 dollars, No. 8 for 286 dollars, No. 9 250 dollars, a Tract of Land for 672 dollars, No. 1 part of a Tract Land called Peach Blossom 267 acres for 7209 dollars, lot No. 2 2 1/3 acres 387 dollars 25 cents.

Test. SAMUEL H. HOWARD,

Reg. Cur. Can.

Valuable Receipt for Sale.

THE subscriber offers to the public a most valuable Receipt for the TARTAR and GUMS. In order that the same may be of more general utility, a subscription paper will be open in a few days at one dollar each person, to the number of sixty; when the same will be delivered to each subscriber in a printed copy, from the original, The Dutcheff of Devonshire, in presence of the subscriber, gave M. R. Spaneane sixty guineas for the above Receipt.

JOHN WEBLEY.

Easton, Nov. 23, 1802.

N. B. On a close of the subscription the original shall be for inspection of the subscribers.

December.

At the request of John Webley, of Easton; I do hereby certify that, I have seen and examined Mr. Webley's Receipt for the Gums and Teeth, that I believe the Ingredients when united into a compound, will not be injurious to the teeth, but on the contrary, will tend, by their astringent quality, to strengthen the gums, and retain the teeth more firmly in their sockets.

R. BUCHANAN.

Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Worcester county in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the Estate of Levin Townsend, late of Worcester county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereon to the subscriber, on or before the first day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 14th day of Sept. 1802.

ELIZABETH TOWNSEND, Ad'r

TO BE SOLD.

A public vendue, on the Farm called Thomas's; on Wednesday the 5th January next, the following property viz.

One Coach and harness, about four hundred barrels of corn, hay, and Farming utensils.—All the property of the late Mrs. Rebecca Goldsborough deceased. Cash will be required for all sums under 5 pounds.—A credit of nine months will be given on all over the stipulated sum—the purchaser giving bond and security to be approved of by the subscriber.

CHARLES GOLDSBOROUGH, Ex'r,

of Rebecca Goldsborough, deceased Pleasant Valley.

December 20th, 1802.

A LIST of the Tracts and Lots of Land in Allegany County, held by persons not residents of said County, the amount of the Tax thereon respectively due for the years 1801 & 1802, with the value of the persons respectively chargeable with the payment of the same. For taxes thereon being now due and unpaid, and no personal property can be found in Allegany County liable for or chargeable with the payment of the same.

Persons Names.	Names of Tracts & No. of Lots.	Taxes Due.	
		1801.	1802.
Carhart's Boyer,	298, 315, 326.	0 10 1-2	0 8 1-2
Valentine Brothers,	931.	0 1 9	0 1 5
Michael Boyer,	297, 436.	0 10 1-2	0 8 1-2
Thomas Boyer,	1397.	0 0 8 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
John Burnham,	1397.	0 0 8 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
William Coe,	2534.	0 1 1 1-2	0 1 1 1-2
Thomas Cowdry,	The Potter's Field,	0 2 7 1-2	0 2 1
John Doyle,	3049, 3038, 3166.	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
George Frazer,	3123.	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
Philip Ford,	4 4.	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
Archibald Golder,	1124.	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
Eliza Hall,	197, 1305.	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
Thomas Hewitt,	909.	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
James G. Howard,	273.	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
Augustin Gambell,	1930.	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
Edward Jones,	Part of Granary.	0 7 6 1-2	0 6 1
Eliza Jarrett,	135, 21, 4236, 1915, 56, 131	0 8 9	0 7
John Kingan,	912, 2536, 241, 1207.	0 1 4	0 1 1 1-2
Henry Kuhn,	Kingan's Discovery,	0 2 9 1-2	0 2 9 1-2
Samuel Jay,	2739, 2737, 2738, 2739.	0 7 10	0 6 3
	216, 492, 167, 170, 810, 290	0 8 7 1-2	0 8 1
	1010, 1834, 1121.	0 5 2 1-2	0 4 2
William Melus,	1293, 3115, 1294.	0 3 6	0 3 9 1-2
Benjamin Macky,	Part Partnership,	0 4 4 1-2	0 3 6
Daniel Manister,	The Vale,	0 3 2 1-2	0 3 2 1-2
Peter Manire,	2709, 2719, 2719, 2720.	0 3 2 1-2	0 3 2 1-2
Gilbert Murdoch,	885, 931.	0 3 2 1-2	0 3 2 1-2
James Miller,	416, 2590, 359, 487, 929, 417.	0 3 2 1-2	0 3 2 1-2
Mitchell Robinson,	2069, 2061, 2062, 2067.	0 3 2 1-2	0 3 2 1-2
Robert G. Maynard,	2397, 2022, 310, 811.	0 3 2 1-2	0 3 2 1-2
Raphael Palle,	1-2 Granary & 1-2 Saneba Pancha,	0 3 2 1-2	0 3 2 1-2
John Palle,	165, 1413, 2020, 1244, 850.	0 3 2 1-2	0 3 2 1-2
George Reilly,	1464, 290, 94, 99.	0 3 2 1-2	0 3 2 1-2
Thomas B. Randle,	950, 945, 885, 1950, 1130, 130.	0 3 2 1-2	0 3 2 1-2
Samuel Selby,	Locust Ridge Rejurveyed,	4 16 10	3 9 7
	Refurvey on Recourse,	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
	Castle Hill,	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
James Shava,	3066.	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
John Skley,	1237.	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
Augustus Scott's Heirs,	Governor's Neglect,	6 12 9 1-2	
	Part Robt's Delight,		
	Ormes Attention,		
	Obvious Grove,		
	Now or Never,		
	2887.		
John Thompson,	Hard Struggle	0 3 7 1-2	0 2 1
John Wilson,	1326, 1136 1325.	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
Philip L. Webster,	4045.	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
Richard Corbush,	283, 1415, 375, 1466.	0 5	0 3 11
	1 House and Lot Western Post,	0 1 9	0 1 10
	2 State Lots,	0 1 6	0 1 6
George Every,	Colemine,	0 1 6	0 1 6
John Elkin,	Elkin's Third Attempt,	0 1 6	0 1 6
John Gebhart,	1339, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404.	0 1 6	0 1 6
William Hill,	1 State Lot,	0 1 6	0 1 6
Thomas Johnson,	2 State Lots,	0 1 6	0 1 6
Joseph James,	Road Lick and Sugar Camp,	0 4 8	3 3 9
Henry Myers,	Chauce,	0 4 8	3 3 9
Abel Sargent,	5 Acres Land,	0 17 10	0 4 1
	2 House & Lot Western Post,	0 1 6	0 1 6
	8 Lot ditto,	0 1 6	0 1 6
William & Joseph Scott,	Win. and Jos. Amendment,	0 1 6	0 1 6
Edward Langley,	4021.	0 1 6	0 1 6
Thomas F. Beatty,	Bradley's Cole Mine,	0 1 6	0 1 6
Peter Druckenman,	1 Lot in Cumberland,	0 1 6	0 1 6
Christopher Keathorne,	4 Lot ditto,	0 1 6	0 1 6
Henry Kemp,	2 Lot ditto,	0 1 6	0 1 6
James M. Piferon,	1 Lot ditto,	0 1 6	0 1 6
Anthony Reinhardt,	1 Lot ditto,	0 1 6	0 1 6
Joseph Tomlinson,	1 Lot ditto,	0 1 6	0 1 6
Samuel Ridgely,	Richard's Discovery Amended,	0 1 6	0 1 6
Nathan Griggs,	New Addition,	0 1 6	0 1 6
John C. Jones,	Horst Pasture,	0 1 6	0 1 6

NOTICE is hereby given that unless the County Tax, proportion of advertising, and other legal charges due on the lands aforesaid, shall be paid to William M. Mahan, Esq. Collector of Allegany County on or before the Third Monday in June next, the lands so charged as aforesaid or such part thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, shall be sold to the highest bidder for the payment of the same.

By order of the commissioners of the Tax for Allegany County.

December 10, 1802.

JAMES FROTH, Clock and Watch Maker.

BAITON.
THE subscriber having purchased the stock and materials of Mr. Benjamin Wilmost, in all its various branches, and from his knowledge in the line of his profession, and a determination to pay the highest attention to such orders as he may be favoured with hopes to render general satisfaction.

CLOCKS MADE & REPAIRED BY THE YEAR.

The subscriber takes the liberty of recommending to the attention of the public, and his friends in particular, Mr. James Froth who will continue to Watch and Clock Making Business in the shop that he now lived.

BENJAMIN WILLMOTT.
Easton, Oct. 26, 1802. 12 1/2-1/2

Notice.

THIS is to give notice that the subscriber, of Dorchester county, has obtained from the Orphans Court of the said county in Maryland, Letters of Administration de bonis non on the personal estate of Nathaniel Manning, late of the said county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber at or before the 30th of March next, to receive their distribution of said estate in the hands of the subscriber, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

JOSEPH ENNALES.
Sept. 23, 1802.

BLANK BONDS
For Sale at this Office.

AQUILA A. BROWN, Clerk.

THE subscribers have just received COLOGNE MILL STONES, from three feet 6, to 4 feet 8 inches; French and Nova-Scotia Plaster, which may be had of them ground, or in the lump. They have also on hand West Lancaster county clover seed; brown sugars of the first quality by the barrel or Hhd. Bar Iron, Steel of all kinds, &c. &c. &c.

JE. HOLLINGSWORTH & SON.
Baltimore, County wharf.
October 2, 1802.

BLANK WARRANTS.
For Sale at this Office.

BLANKS

Of all kinds. Printed at this Office with materials of the best quality.

Postponement.

THE sale of the following valuable property is postponed until Monday the 10th day of Jan. next, when it will be sold on the premises in Small Lots of about thirty acres, except the lower part with the improvements which will contain about 100 acres. The Lot will be laid off to front the road leading to Bailey's Neck and the creek. Terms of sale as before mentioned. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

J. H.

Valuable Land for Sale.

The subscriber will offer for sale at Public Vendue on Thursday the 12th December next, at Mr. Prince's Tavern, Easton.

THAT valuable Farm being formerly a part of Peach Blossom estate, and now the property of Graham Haskins & Co. containing 350 acres lying on the main Road within three and a half miles of Easton, on the Branch of Third Haven, running up to Peach Blossom, bounded on one side by the creek, two sides by the main road and the other by an established fence between that & Parrot's land in Bailey's Neck, the cleared land lays on the creek, by which much fencing is saved. In point of situation there are few farms that have greater advantages than this, lying on navigable water sufficient for a vessel of 2000 bushels burthen to load at the landing, and abounding in fish, oysters and wild fowl in their season. The improvements are a tolerable good frame dwelling house, kitchen, meat house and a good barn, a small apple orchard, &c. about one half is wood land, the greater part of which is heavily covered with white and red oak, hickory and black walnut, and there is within a convenient distance of the house a never failing spring of excellent water.

The terms of sale are one fourth cash, and the remaining three fourth in three equal annual instalments with interest from the day of sale, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

JOSEPH HASKINS
for G. Haskins, & Co.

November 14, 1802.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

I WILL SELL ABOUT
FIFTEEN HUNDRED ACRES OF
LAND,

SITUATED on the head of Mani Creek, about four miles from Prince's Anne, in Somerset County. There is on said lands a large brick dwelling house, two stories high, with an entry and three good rooms on a floor; the out houses are all good; The place has been some years rented, and of course out of repair as to the inclosures. It is among the handsomest situations in that county, and it cannot be exceeded by any lands on the East or Shore for the first timber. If the lands are not sold by the 2d Monday of January next, they will be laid off in lots of about five hundred acres each, to suit purchasers and offered at public sale.

I have also for sale a Farm on Wicomico River, of about seven hundred acres of land, with a grist mill, situated by the upper ferry. To prevent any unnecessary application for that, I will not take less than twenty dollars per acre. A part of the purchase money will be required on the sale, that will be small, a long credit will be given for the balance, on giving bond and good security.

HENRY WAGGAMAN.

Dorchester County, Nov. 16, 1802.
N. B. Mr. Elias Bailey, who lives near the lands on Mani River, will show the same to any person desirous of seeing them.

H. W.

Notice.

THE subscriber being appointed Trustee for the creditors of Samuel Swan, of Easton, by the Honorable the Chancellor of Maryland, all persons indebted to the said Samuel Swan by bond, bill, note or account are desired to settle the same without delay, otherwise legal steps will be resorted to, by

RICHARD STANFIELD, Trustee
for the creditors of Samuel Swan.
Easton, Nov. 29th 1802. 30-